THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

RUN NO RISK

We refund the money, if desired, for anything which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS

CUT LENGTHWISE AND CROSSWISE

Made of New Bosom

Telegraph

1864.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESS.

THIRD EDITION.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

THE ARMY MOVING.

THE DETAILS SUPPRESSED FOR THE PRESENT.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—By the arrival of the mail boat this morning from City Point we have intelligence of great interest from General Grant's army.

To speak of the movements in detail would be highly improper, and the Government only permits this announcement to be published at the present time.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

INTERESTING NEWS.

GEN. KELLY AT MARTINSBURG.

NO HEAVY FIGHTING.

REBELS HAVE NOT RECROSSED INTO MARYLAND.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The latest authentic intelligence is that General Kelley now occupies Martinsburg; that there has been no heavy fighting within the past three or four days; and that there is no information that the Rebels have recrossed into Maryland.

The *Republican*, in an extra, says:—

"A despatch from General Hunter, to the Government, received this morning, says:—

"There has been considerable skirmishing across the river with the enemy, the latter occupying Falling Waters, on the Virginia side, and our forces occupying Williamsport, on the Maryland side, and the contest being for the river ford between the two places.

"Up to this morning there is no evidence that General Early has been reinforced."

The affair at Winchester, in which Colonel Mulligan was wounded, was nothing more than a skirmish.

General Crook was forced to fall back from Winchester by finding his little command flanked upon the right and left.

LATEST FROM BALTIMORE

ALL QUIET AT FREDERICK AND HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—A despatch to the *American* from Frederick, this morning, says all was quiet there.

The news from the front looks favorable.

We still hold Harper's Ferry, and it is not even menaced.

Adams Express Company received an order this morning from their agent there to forward goods as usual.

We have a report this morning, but it is believed to be sensational, of some uneasiness on the line of the Northern Central road, and that apprehensions of a raid were being entertained. Also, that orders were issued to remove all the rolling stock.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Rebel Raid—News from Grant.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—There is but little additional news here to-day from points on the Upper Potomac and Western Maryland. No Rebels have yet crossed into Maryland. We hold Harper's Ferry, and the Rebels hold Martinsburg and are elsewhere along the railroad. Some suppose they number from forty to fifty thousand.

The general impression is, that they intend invading Pennsylvania. There has been no fighting since Sunday.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad runs to Sandy Hook, and the telegraph works to that point.

Important rumors here from General Grant. He is going into the Rebels.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

From the Upper Potomac.

Late advices from the Upper Potomac state that no new movements of the enemy have been developed to-day.

Colorado Jewett's Letters.

It is announced to-day officially that the President has never received nor read any of Colorado Jewett's letters.

Commencement at Lafayette College.

EASTON, July 28.—The "exercises" of the commencement week at Lafayette College closed yesterday. There were fifteen speeches from the graduating class and two from the masters. The valedictorian was W. P. Montellus, of Pennsylvania. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. G. W. Janvier, of New Jersey, and Rev. F. T. Brown, District of Columbia.

The Alumni had a final meeting in the afternoon.

The trustees have established a new Professorship of Mines and Metallurgy.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The Mexican population in the southern counties of this State are beginning to take sides, for and against Maximilian. A majority of them support Juarez, and express regrets that the United States did not extend its protection over the Republic of Mexico.

Charles L. Weller, ex-Postmaster of San Francisco, has been arrested and imprisoned at Fort Alcatraz on a charge of using treasonable language at a meeting of a Copperhead club. Weller is Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The steamer *Moses Taylor* has arrived.

Produce is coming in more liberally. The Wheat crop is meagre. Butter is selling at a decline of 3 cents per lb. Crushed Sugar 12a15c.

The steamer *John L. Stephens* sailed for Manzanilla to-day with mining machinery and stores valued at $150,000.

Commencement at Yale College.

NEW HAVEN, July 28.—The Commencement exercises at Yale College are now in progress.

Hon. Elias W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, presided at the Alumni meeting.

Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, of the class of 1814, then delivered the semi-centennial address before the Alumni of the College.

The Atlantic Cable.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 28.—The steamer *Margaretta Stevenson* left here this morning for Trinity bay, with Cyrus W. Field, to select a place for landing the Atlantic cable.

Arrival of the "City of Washington."

NEW YORK, July 28.—The steamship *City of Washington* arrived this morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, July 28.—A stable in Merrimac street was burned this morning. Eleven horses perished in the flames.

of common interests—of [illegible]rcial and political gravitation. There are [illegible]mmunities, countries, districts, in the South, where [illegible] slavery is weak; but not one of these [illegible]ressed the Rebellion until coerced to do so.

No South Carolina [illegible]rance at any time expected the cordial co-operat[illegible]on of East Tennessee or of Western Virginia. [illegible]deed, the Hon. Muscoe R. H. Garnett, writing [illegible] Richmond, so long ago as 1851, to on[illegible] conspirators, ex[illegible]slaves in Western [illegible]re the State could [illegible]with the Nullifiers [illegible]on.

[illegible]rch the contrary [illegible]that reunion [illegible]sale of uni[illegible]dingly [illegible]only [illegible]

THE NEW [illegible]

GEN. HUNTER REL[illegible]

GENERAL CROOK IN COMMAND.

CENERAL GRANT'S VIEWS.

DETAILS OF THE LATE BATTLE

LATEST FROM MARTINSBURG.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WHAT GENERAL GRANT SAYS.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—General Grant to-day, in reply to a telegram addressed to him by the President as to whether any considerable body of Rebel troops had left his front to reinforce the forces under Early and Breckinridge, replied that the Rebel army at Petersburg was as strong as ever, and that he did not believe that any considerable force had been sent into the valley. No news has been received here to-night from the upper Potomac. The fords of the Susquehanna are to be fortified. Engineers were sent to Harrisburg to-day for that purpose.

GENERAL HUNTER SUPERSEDED BY GENERAL CROOK.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following order has just been issued by the War Department:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 26.—General Orders, No. 134.—1. Brevet Major-General George Crook is specially assigned by the President to the command of the Department of West Virginia, with the rank and pay of Brevet Major-General.

II. By direction of the President, Brevet Major-General William H. Emory is assigned to duty according to his brevet as Major-General.

General Grant is clearing out his camp hospitals, and sending his sick and wounded to Washington. Several hundred arrived here to-day, among them a number of officers.

REPORTS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—It is reported that General Hunter's request to be relieved of his command has been acceded to, and that General Crook, who had just been appointed brevet Major General, succeeds him.

The Rebel raid appears to have dwindled into a comparatively small affair. It is understood that the Government is in receipt of information that Hill's Rebel Corps, which was reported to have reinforced Early, is still at Petersburg, and that the column which has been operating in the valley is only a portion of that which participated in the late invasion. There is a general feeling here that the affair is about over, and that when the forces which are *en route* to the scene of action shall arrive the Rebels will be gone. It is certain that they have not crossed the Potomac, and it is believed that the evacuation of Martinsburg was unnecessary.

There is a general sentiment here that preparations should be made which will for the future prevent these disgraceful stampedes, and that an adequate force should be placed in the valley, and such other dispositions made for defense, as will render unnecessary these oft-recurring displays of ability and celerity in the evacuation of important posts and the saving of Government property which has characterized thus far our occupation of that important line.

Newspaper Accounts.

REBELS REINFORCED, AND AGAIN ADVANCING.

MARTINSBURG, July 26.—At length the spell of silence and inactivity was broken. Rumors circulated that the Rebels had been reinforced. The information came through scouts, refugees, and deserters. At first the strength was stated as being "a great many," then a division, and finally a corps. In connection with these reports came others, stating that a readvance was intended, and that Longstreet would command the whole Rebel column of the Shenandoah.

At no time was there a disregard manifested on the part of our command as to these reports, and in fact it was but a short time before they were partially confirmed by the readvance of Early's forces upon our own, and from behind their intrenched position at Winchester.

GENERAL CROOK TAKES COMMAND.

In the interim, while Breckinridge was remaining tolerably quiet at Winchester, Averill was reinforced by cavalry under command of Brigadier-General Duffie, and infantry under General Crook (now brevet major-general), the latter officer assuming the direction of the operations of the whole command.

SKIRMISHING ON SATURDAY.

On Saturday, the 23d, the Rebels manifested decidedly "unfriendly" or inquisitive spirit, re[illegible] advancing upon our lines, apparently for the purpose of seeing where we were and what we were doing. We returned the enemy's advances by a few volleys, and subsequently by regular skirmish. Nothing daunted with such a reception, the persevering Rebel continued to "press his suit," eventually compelling us to seek another bivouacking ground. On Saturday, in consequence of the manner (by force of superior numbers) in which the Rebels threatened an attack, our cavalry fell back upon the main army and prepared for action.

SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS—COMMENCEMENT OF THE BATTLE.

In the early part of Sunday morning the hitherto stillness of the day was broken by sounds attendant on the rapid discharge of small arms. This, of course, announced to us that the Rebels were again advancing; and accordingly a very few minutes sufficed to get the whole command in condition to repel an attack.

The first demonstration of the Rebels was closely followed up by their causing a sharp conflict between one of our own and the Rebel cavalry. Soon after this the Rebels uncovered their infantry, and brought it up in line of battle for a general engagement. We also formed in line of battle.

The movement at this time were being conducted at a point situated about two miles from Bunker Hill, towards Winchester.

THE BATTLE.

The battle which was fought at this place lasted all day; that is, the engagement which was here commenced was continued until dark, the enemy in the meantime having by force of numbers driven our men to within six miles of Martinsburg.

Soon after the opening of the engagement, as it promised to be a serious one, the commanding general made every possible preparation to make a stand and fight it out on the spot. But this was soon found to be impracticable, because no sooner had we formed our lines than the enemy's superiority in numbers gave him the very easy advantage of outflanking us.

As we from time to time changed front (the firing both with musketry and cannon being at the same time continued with all our effective force), the enemy moved up. Every possible resistance to each new and further advance was presented. The Rebels fought with great obstinacy, and so did we. They made dash after dash with their cavalry to turn our flank; but did not succeed. Some of the charges which they made were promptly rendered abortive.

But in one grand charge which they executed, and in which it was estimated that from twenty to twenty-five thousand troops participated, we lost heavily in prisoners. Besides these, we lost either four pieces or a whole battery of artillery. This charge decided the work of the day. Our commanders saw they could do nothing against the overwhelming odds against them, and resolved to fall back slowly.

In the charge referred to, it is true that our lines were for a few minutes broken, during which time the Rebels took the prisoners and artillery; but the Union forces rallied again, and Averill's cavalry covered their unwilling retirement.

The day's operations closed with each party in line of battle; the Rebels advancing with bold front and our men falling back in good and perfect order.

CROOK AND AVERILL.

During the whole engagement Generals Crook and Averill exerted themselves to the utmost to secure success; but, unfortunately, the numbers of the enemy were against them.

GENERAL DUFFIE.

Brigadier-General Duffie is reported to have been killed or wounded while at the head of his brigade urging the men not to give way, but to do their duty like true soldiers.

COLONEL MULLIGAN, ETC.

Colonel Mulligan is seriously wounded, and a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Just before Colonel Mulligan was wounded a color sergeant was killed, and he, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Lieutenant Nugent, immediately rode forward to procure the colors. The Lieutenant dismounted to pick up the colors, and, while in this position, was mortally wounded. Colonel Mulligan was wounded about the same time, and, as is reported, seriously in two places.

OUR WOUNDED.

A portion of our wounded fell into the enemy's hands, and in the confusion which now exists it [illegible]ssible to get any definite information re[illegible]ing their fate. That portion of our wounded [illegible]were able to walk have been and still are [illegible]rent to Hagerstown. There is at this time [illegible]long railroad train of wounded about starting [illegible]Cumberland.

MONDAY'S OPERATIONS—MORE FIGHTING.

On this (Monday) morning the Rebels continued their [illegible]advance, and as a consequence we had a renewal [illegible]of hostilities. The enemy advanced slowly. Our men [illegible]kept the line, and in falling back preserved the best of order. In this retrograde movement we did not quickly give way before the advancing foe, but compelled him to win the ground by fighting for it. So stubborn was the resistance offered that the enemy was compelled to use his artillery even up to the time of entering the town, which is about "now"—noon—the time of closing this despatch.

The last lines formed for the defense of Martinsburg (and yet not so much the defense of Martinsburg as to gain time to get off our railroad and other trains) were stretched from the Faulkner residence (the late home of ex-Minister Faulkner, now occupied by Mrs. F.) across the Winchester turnpike, to another road beyond it. Our lines were but a few yards distant from the Rebel ones. Both parties faced each other in line of battle.

The Rebels opened with their artillery. We replied; and as they used small-arms, so were returned like for like. In this last endeavor we gained time, and in truth it was the saving of us. By its aid the railroad and wagon trains were got out of the way, the wounded despatched in safety, and stores and other United States property saved.

Last night there was a genuine excitement in town. All night citizens kept leaving, generally going towards Pennsylvania. Buggies, wagons, and horses, loaded with men, women, and children, left town, rather with more haste than grace. During the same time the railroad company got off its property, as also did the quartermasters and commissaries of the United States Government.

CLOSING SCENES.

The Rebels have reached the outskirts of the town; a railroad train loaded with passengers has just left; citizens are skedaddling on steeds of an antique and angular character, and otherwise looking; there is a constant pop! pop! of small arms, and the discharges of cannon and bursting of shells. The last of our wagon train is moving off in good order; men and women, citizens of the town, are rushing into their houses or are grouped upon stoops to witness the outgoing of one party and the incoming of another, notwithstanding the dangers around them; the stores are closed and the town looks dingy, overturned boxes in the streets and articles of some value laying here and there indicate a hasty parting from their keepers or owners; our lines are slowly moving back towards the Williamsport pike; infantry is marching in column out of town; Adams Express Company's Agent and the telegraph operator are retreating in good order—the latter on horseback, with his magnet under his arm, and the former on the car, after saving the company's property, and the accumulated greenbacks in his pocket, and the greybacks almost at his heels; the Union cavalry (our advance, if we were going the other way) is in sight; the Rebels are in town; no more from Martinsburg, and the correspondent, following the example of the army, also retires in good order and excellent spirits, without the loss of any important item fit for publication.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FOURTH EDITION.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

REBEL ATTEMPT TO FLANK GRANT.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN FRONT

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The mail steamer *John Brooks* arrived here this morning from City Point, which place she left yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

At that hour all was quiet in front of Petersburg, but on Tuesday afternoon the [illegible] movement which, although [illegible]THE ALHAMBRA [illegible]is now open [illegible]entertaining [illegible]ng to flank Butler on the right, or [illegible]e endeavoring to gain Harrison's Landing, for the purpose of getting in his rear.

The *Star* learns that the proper disposition of troops was immediately made to check them and to find out their intentions. Artillery firing commenced at Point of Rocks early on Tuesday evening, and continued all night.

Our infantry batteries and gunboats were said to be engaged, but most of the firing was doubtless done by the gunboats, which were shelling the banks of the river. Fighting was also going on near Bermuda Hundred, and it was reported that the Rebels were posted three miles from that place.

Parties who were at General Butler's headquarters on Tuesday night state that the roll of musketry and artillery was incessant.

Yesterday morning, when the *Brooks* left City Point, firing was still going on, but seemed to have slackened.

Early yesterday morning General Grant was engaged in making a proper disposition of his troops to foil any Rebel movement.

The officers of the *Brooks* state that the firing heard on Tuesday night was more heavy and incessant than any they have heard during Grant's campaign.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Ada Carter, Kenney, Portland, Captain.
Brig Mary Alice (Br.), Nickerson, Halifax, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig D. B. Doane, Knowlton, Boston, Blakiston, Graff & Co.
Schr Nellie Potter, Sheppard, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Lyndon, Rogers, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Maria Foss, Foss, Boston, Twells & Co.
Schr C. H. Rogers, Langley, Newburyport, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Vapor, Maginnis, Beaufort, Workman & Co.
Schr Access, Bradley, Washington, J. T. Justus.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Golden Lydia (Br.), Kennett, 42 days from Liverpool, with indse to Peter Wright & Sons.

Barque Victoria (Br.), Christian, 15 days from Port au Prince, with coffee, logwood, &c. to Thomas Watson & Sons. Left barque Helen Augusta, Coutts discharging, to sail in a few days for St. Marks and New York; brig Beaver, Warren, for New York, and others as before; brig Perseverance, from ——, arrived 9th, and remained discharging.

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, 10 days from Sagua, with sugar and 3 steamers to John Mason & Co.

Brig Sanicana, Davis, 4 days from Beaufort, N. C., in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Brig American Union, Smith, 18 days from New Orleans, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr J. M. Houston, Lippincott, 4 days from Beaufort, N. C., in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, 6 days from Boston, with ice to captain.

Schr Dillwyn, Bartlett, 5 days from City Point, in ballast to captain.

Schr Campbell, Soule, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Twells & Co.

Schr Arthur S. Simpson, Churn, 3 days from New York, with indse to Twells & Co.

Schr George A. Bearse, Bearse, 4 days from James river, in ballast to captain.

Schr G. J. Worthington, Worthington, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

Schr Virginia Tomlinson, Burton, 1 day from Drawbridge, Del., with corn to James Barratt.

Schr Nellie Potter, Sheppard, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr J. F. Cake, Indicott, 5 days from Norfolk, in ballast to captain.

Schr G. J. Worthington, Worthington, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

Schr Virginia Tomlinson, Burton, 1 day from Drawbridge, Del., with corn to James Barratt.

Schr Hannis, Mannin, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Freemason, Truman, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

From Port au Prince—per Barque Victoria—Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. F. W. Brewer, Mr. John Brewer, and 10 colored passengers.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for The Evening Telegraph.

PORT AU PRINCE—Barque Victoria, Christian—380,000 lbs logwood 126 bags 3 bbls coffee 11 bbls honey 1 crate goat skins Thos Watson & Sons.

RAGUA LA GRANDE—Brig John Chrystal, Barnes—262 hhds 10 tcs 24 bbls molasses 80 hhds sugar John Mason & Co.

OUR WOUNDED.

A portion of our wounded fell into the enemy's hands, and in the confusion which now exists it [illegible]ssible to get any definite information re[illegible]ing their fate. That portion of our wounded [illegible]were able to walk have been and still are [illegible]rent to Hagerstown. There is at this time [illegible]long railroad train of wounded about starting [illegible]Cumberland.

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EXTRA!

FIFTH EDITION!

GREAT CONSPIRACY

ORDER OF AMERICAN KNIGHTS

C. L. Vallandigham Supreme Commander of the Order

A PHILADELPHIA LAWYER IMPLICATED.

McClellan Minute Men of New York a Part of the Band.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The [illegible] publishes a long account of the conspiracy for the erection of a Northwestern Confederacy, referred to a few days since. The organization engaged in this conspiracy is known as the "Order of American Knights," and their object is to embarrass the Government in the conduct of the war, and to overthrow the Government, if necessary for the supremacy of the order.

Its professions and purposes are different in different States. It proclaims a war policy in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other Eastern States, while in the West it is for peace.

The order is of Southern origin, being erected on the ruins of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Of the Southern organization, General Sterling Price is Supreme Commander. C. L. Vallandigham, while in Richmond, was made Supreme Commander of the Northern section of the order.

A conspiracy was entered into between him and the Rebel authorities, to divide the East from the West, and to give aid to the Southern Rebellion.

Vallandigham's time in Canada, it is said, was principally spent in furthering this scheme. He had a conference with some of the leading spirits in the North soon after his arrival in Canada, and arranged for the establishment of an order throughout the loyal States. The names of all who visited him at the Clifton House are known to the Government. Among them the names of Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, Pendleton Pugh, of Ohio, Keybben, of St. Louis; Sterry and Merrick, of Chicago, are published.

The results of this conference are also known to the Government. About the 1st of January Vallandigham issued an address to the members of the Golden Circle in the loyal States, in which he called upon them to renew their vows, and said the time was fast approaching which would test their sincerity; that the prosecution of the war is in violation of the rights of the States, and President Lincoln is an usurper.

A meeting of the grand commanders of the different States was held at New York on the 22d of February, for the purpose of organizing an outbreak on the 10th of March—the day fixed for the draft; but no definite plan was resolved upon.

The names of these conspirators are also known. The same commanders had a general consultation with the supreme commander at Windsor, Canada, early in April.

Amongst those in attendance were McMasters, of New York; Charles L. Hunt, St. Louis; and Lafayette Devlin, Indiana. The programme adopted at these meetings was that Vallandigham should represent his district, of Ohio, in the Democratic National Convention, and there proclaim the doctrine of the order, viz:—Pronounce the existing Administration of the Government a power usurped, which the people had a right to expel by force if necessary; in fact, to inaugurate a rebellion in the North, and in which he was to be supported by the Order. Each Grand Commander was to have an armed body-guard at the Convention for the defense of Vallandigham.

This it was thought would precipitate the people of the free States into armed conflict, and would be the signal for the members of the order to unite against the lawful authorities, kill or capture the civil and military authorities, seize the arsenals, arms, public property of all kinds, and proclaim the Government overthrown.

There is the most convincing evidence of the truthfulness of this statement. The reason of the sudden return of Vallandigham to Ohio was the fear of being defeated as a delegate to Chicago, and it was only by his presence that his election was secured.

The numerical strength of this order is said to be considerably over half a million; one hundred and fifty thousand of the whole are organized in New York, and are called McClellan Minute Men, numbering over two hundred thousand.

The Grand Commander of Missouri is Charles L. Hunt, a nephew of James H. Lucas, and for many years the Belgian Consul, and the Deputy Grand Commander, Charles E. Dunn, a city officer of St. Louis.

A long list of the names of the members of the order in the different States, together with full information concerning the whole scheme, are in the hands of the authorities at Washington, and will probably be given to the public in a short time.

FROM GEN. CROOK'S ARMY.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

PARTICULARS OF REBEL ADVANCE.

FEELING AT HAGERSTOWN.

LATER FROM PETERSBURG

REBELS TRY TO FLANK BUTLER.

FIGHTING YESTERDAY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The *Star* says a gentleman from Mill Gap, Berkley county, Virginia, arrived in this city this morning, and gives some interesting particulars of the recent Rebel demonstration towards Martinsburg and the Potomac.

He says that after the first fight near Winchester last week, although the Rebels were defeated, they were not so badly used up but that they were able to collect a considerable force.

It appears that they concentrated at Buck creek village, Frederick county, and advanced thence on Sunday morning early through Mill Gap, and halted at Bunker Hill, whence Breckinridge took a force and moved in the direction of Darkesville, and General Early, who appeared to have command of the whole force, moved on the pike towards Martinsburg.

Their diverging at Bunker Hill indicated a movement upon Harper's Ferry, as it was necessary to move through Darkesville to reach that point. There is no doubt of Early being in command, as he and Breckinridge, together with their staffs, stopped at Mr. Bell's house at Mill Gap.

Mr. Bell says that the Reb is had with them about 200 negroes, as near as he could judge, who were mounted, and armed with sabres and pistols. Among these negroes he recognized a number who had been slaves in the neighborhood of Mill Gap, and who appeared to be pointing out the way to the Rebel Generals, and indicating the best roads to be taken.

Union reinforcements are arriving at the proper places, and are being assigned to available positions. Should the Rebels attempt to cross the [illegible] will meet with a resistance equal to [illegible] There is a regular communication between [illegible] and Frederick, and the cars [illegible] Chambersburg. [illegible] at Hagerstown, business is [illegible] but few goods exported [illegible], as they have received no stock since the [illegible] invasion.

We have direct information from Hagerstown, Maryland. Up to seven o'clock yesterday morning the Confederates had made [illegible] to cross the river, although their pickets [illegible] the Virginia shore, and occasionally fire across the river at our troops.

There is no doubt but that Colonel Mulligan died from the effects of wounds received on Sunday. General Averill received a slight wound in the forehead at the same time, but not sufficient to prevent him from discharging his duties.

The mail steamer *John Brooks* has arrived from City Point, which place she left yesterday morning at ten o'clock. At that hour all was quiet in front of Petersburg; on Tuesday afternoon a movement of the Rebels was discovered, which although not fully developed, indicated that they were attempting to flank Butler on the right, or were endeavoring to gain Harrison's Landing, for the purpose of getting in his rear.

The proper disposition of troops was immediately made to check them and find out their intentions. Artillery firing commenced at the Point of Rocks early on the evening of Tuesday, which continued all night. Our infantry batteries and gunboats were said to be engaged, but most of the firing was doubtless done by the gunboats, which were shelling the banks of the river. Fighting was also going on near Bermuda Hundred, and it was reported that the Rebels were posted three miles from that place.

Yesterday morning, when the *Brooks* came down the river, the firing seemed to have slackened. Early yesterday morning General Grant was engaged in making proper dispositions of his troops to foil any Rebel movements. Reports brought to City Point from Richmond by refugees and deserters are to the effect that all the troops that can be spared from the defenses of that city have been sent up the valley, and it is believed that the forces operating in that vicinity will number fifty thousand men of all arms. Such refugees, however, are not in a position to have any positive means of knowledge of the Rebel movements, and their statements are not by any means authoritative.

General Averill Uninjured.

A despatch from an officer on the Staff of General Averill, dated at Harper's Ferry, has just been received in this city, which states positively that our brilliant and brave cavalry leader in Northern Virginia is uninjured in any way.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

ADVICES FROM LEE AND JOHNSTON.

REPORTED REBEL SUCCESSES.

THE BATTLE AT ATLANTA.

Reported Union Repulses—Heavy Skirmishing—The Demonstration from Peach Tree Creek—General Stevens Mortally Wounded.

ATLANTA, July 20.—The enemy made strong demonstrations yesterday and this morning on our right near Decatur. General Hood attacked their right at four o'clock this afternoon, on Peach Tree creek, near the Chattahoochee. In a few minutes the enemy were driven into their works. The colors of the 33d New Jersey and about three hundred prisoners were captured from Hooker's Corps. Our loss was not heavy, mostly slightly wounded. Brigadier-General Stevens, of South Carolina, was wounded, it is feared mortally. Major Preston, formerly of General Johnston's staff, was killed.

There was some skirmishing on our right, where the enemy attacked our intrenchments. After being repulsed, our cavalry, under General Wheeler, drove them with repeated charges towards Decatur. Yesterday evening, Reynolds' (Arkansas) Brigade, which crossed Peach Tree Creek, drove the enemy back, taking two stands of colors and one hundred and thirty prisoners. Our troops are in fine spirits to-night.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 22.

An official despatch received yesterday at the War Department, from Atlanta, dated the 20th instant, says:—"At three o'clock to-day a portion of Hardee's and Stewart's Corps drove the enemy into his breastworks. On our extreme right the enemy attacked Wheeler's cavalry with infantry, and was handsomely repulsed."

The press despatch, in another column, says the enemy made strong demonstrations on our right, near Decatur. Decatur is on the line of the Georgia Railroad, due west of and six miles from Atlanta, eighty-two miles from Milledgeville, and one hundred and sixty-five from Augusta.

Although no general engagement has yet taken place, the heavy skirmishing is but the advent of a great battle before many days pass.

Reported Success Before Atlanta.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 23.

The news from Georgia is still encouraging. We learn that a despatch was received at the War Department yesterday, announcing that General Cleburne attacked the enemy on Thursday (at what point is not stated), and drove him back with heavy loss.

The Campaign of Lee's Army.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 22.

The campaign of Lee's army, in its conduct and result so far, much resembles the campaign of Napoleon, in which, by the rapidity of his movements, his strategic skill, and the dashing courage of his troops, he overcame three armies, each as large or larger than his own. In the number of troops engaged, and in the area of country pervaded, as well as in the number killed, wounded, and missing, the campaign of Lee, and the officers and soldiers under him, already greatly exceeds that of Napoleon.

We include in our estimate of the achievements of Lee's army the battles about and beyond Lynchburg, the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the recent battle near Snicker's Gap, the raids of Sheridan and Kautz, as well as the many bloody encounters beginning at the Wilderness and continued, not ended, at Petersburg.

We believe that our enemy, in killed, wounded, and missing, by desertion, by natural deaths, and by the expiration of the terms of service of its three years veterans, has lost fully one hundred thousand men—we not more than a fifth of that number. The losses of the Federals have so far exceeded two thousand per day; and if Grant and Hooker are retained in command will probably continue to exceed that daily number for some time to come.

The skillful strategic movements of Lee from the Rapidan to Petersburg would have done credit to Wellington, while Early's sudden appearance at Lynchburg, his defeat and pursuit of Hunter, his rapid march up the valley, his dashing invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, his successful return to Virginia, his second meeting with Hunter, and his victory over him in celerity and energy of movement, his dashing courage and in successful achievement, remind us of the most brilliant feats of Stonewall Jackson and Napoleon.

Alleged Capture of Prisoners and Cannon.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 22.

A report received here yesterday, via Staunton, says a Confederate wagon train was captured by the enemy a day or two since, but all except one or two wagons were subsequently recaptured.

In the battle at Snicker's ferry, it is reported we captured eight hundred prisoners and four pieces of cannon.

Johnston, Forrest, and S. D. Lee.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 22.

The friends of Johnston complain that Forrest and Lee have not been sent to cut Sherman's lines of communication; to do for Johnston what he had ample force to do for himself, and to take care of and save his army. Wheeler's large and splendid cavalry force would, it is said, cut those lines of communication had they been ordered to do so.

But General Johnston is one of those wise men, whose comprehensive intellect and great foresight sees all the dangers, all the difficulties ahead, and who will not move forward so long as there is a single obstacle in the way, or a chance of failure. His wisdom and great strategic talent as a scientific soldier paralyzes a rash action, by standing still, with folded arms, as during the siege of Vicksburg, or retreating, as from Manassas, Richmond, and Dalton.

He will never risk a battle until every possible advantage exists on his side; every possible disadvantage on the side of the enemy. Such over-wise apprehensive caution is safe in public life, for, whatly wanting confidence in themselves, they seldom win the confidence of others. In private life they are more common; and hence we find bold, daring, enterprising men, of mean capacity and little learning, much oftener succeed in business than the meditative, the learned, and the wise.

In fact, however, Lee and Forrest have all the while been fighting Johnston's battles, and saving his army from annihilation. But for their splendid achievements in defeating and driving back, with terrible loss, the large reinforcements on their way to join Sherman, he (Johnston) would have long since had much of his supplies cut off, and been overwhelmed by superior numbers.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

GENERAL ROUSSEAU'S RAID.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 27.—General Rousseau has returned from his great raid against the enemy's communications, which expedition General Sherman, in his official circular to the army, calls one of the most successful of the war. Captain Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General, furnishes the following summary of events during the raid:—

THE START—AT COOSAW.

General Rousseau left Decatur, Ala., on the 10th of this month, and with two thousand seven hundred men arrived at the Coosaw river on the 13th. Here he captured a ferry-boat and crossed over part of his command, which had just effected a lodgment when it was attacked by a force of five thousand Rebels of the 6th and 9th Alabama Cavalry, under General Clanton. An engagement ensued and raged for about five hours, when the 8th Indiana cavalry, under Major Graham, having also crossed the river, attacked them in the rear and completely routed them.

THE REBEL LOSSES.

Captain Abercrombie, Clanton's chief of staff, and Captain Moore, of the Rebel army, were killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lory and Major McFeester, of the 6th Alabama, with twenty privates, were captured.

AT TALLADEGA AND TYLOCOUGA.

[illegible] of seven hundred conscripts was [illegible] Talladega and the men dispersed, [illegible]ng captured. Two large store-[illegible] Rebel supplies and a large [illegible]er with t[illegible]oot, were [illegible]. The [illegible] works were [illegible] destroyed.

THE [illegible]

[illegible] General Rousse[illegible] at Stone's Ferry, wi[illegible] enemy, with whom he [illegible] Captain Brown and taking [illegible] others prisoners.

THE RAILROAD STRUCK.

The railroad was first struck at Loach[illegible] on the 17th instant, where the destruction of track began. The rails were considerably torn up west of Loachapoka, at Ohewha station. Here the Rebels under Clanton were again encountered, with fifteen hundred men, and a fight of two hours' duration ensued. The Rebels were totally routed, leaving forty killed and wounded on the field. Colonel Morrison's 5th Indiana Cavalry, with their Spencer rifles, did admirable service.

MOVING EAST—A TRAIN CAPTURED.

Thence the command moved eastwardly, destroying all the culverts and bridges to Opelika, and literally removing the railway at the station. A train sent out by the Rebels to reconnoitre was captured. Two hundred pounds of bacon, five thousand pounds of tobacco, a large quantity of whisky, seven hundred sacks of flour, and four hundred and fifty bales of cotton, were burned. The command then left for Marietta, having skirmished with the Rebel cavalry through the entire route.

ARRIVAL AT MARIETTA.

General Rousseau reached Marietta safely, bringing in with him five hundred horses and mules, which have been turned over to the quarterma

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal Arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock. If possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

GENERAL KELLEY SAFE.

The many friends of General Kelley in this city will be glad to learn that the report that General Kelley was killed in a recent engagement near Martinsburg, sent over the Independent line to an evening contemporary, is entirely without foundation.

The following despatch was received in this city this morning from Mr. J. B. Ford, Western Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:—

"Wheeling, Va., July 27.—To Colonel J. G. "Kelley, Philadelphia:—General Kelley is at "Cumberland and well. I received a despatch "from him to-day.

"(Signed) J. B. Ford."

General Kelley is one of the ablest and bravest officers in the military service of the Government, and is one of the large body of clear-headed and indomitable men who, educated in the practical school of business, and who have devoted their country since the breaking out of the Rebellion.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN'S APPEAL.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, while acknowledging that the late appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury to the people to come forward and subscribe to the new loan is very handsome and adroit in one respect, yet admits that the force of the paper is weakened by those parts of it which are addressed to the patriotism of the community. Our contemporary says, substantially, that when men are asked to lend their money, they want to know the character of the security they are to have for the loan, and for the payment of the interest until the day of redemption; and that sentimental considerations of any kind have very little, if any, influence in determining the question whether they will make the proposed investment or not.

There is, no doubt, much good sense in the theory of the *Journal of Commerce*, and generally speaking, it may be accepted as axiomatic. We all know how the getting or piling up of money hardeneth the heart; how the lust of great riches and the ambition of that sort of aggrandizement render human nature callous to almost all of the natural sympathies and affections. We know, moreover, that the greed for gold grows with what it feeds on, like jealousy; and that in proportion as we add to our stores we become less and less generous, less and less willing to put them at risk, or to part with them for any purpose, or from any motives but those of simple cupidity.

But while all this is true in the main, the rule is not without exception. Love of country is a powerful feeling whenever it is specially and strongly excited, and may be very properly appealed to under circumstances fitted to call it into extraordinary exercise. Powerful as it is, however, at times, it may not be potential enough by itself to induce a miser to entrust his Government with his money. Secretary Fessenden has evidently been well aware of this fact, and he has asked nobody to lend the National Treasury a single dollar from a pure sense of patriotic duty.

But, while justly giving the people credit for a reasonable measure of regard for their country and its Government, he has enforced and fortified his appeal to that sentiment by arguments and facts which should make it successful. He has shown that patriotism in this instance is entirely concurrent with the interest of every individual citizen, and that the duty of every man of property to aid the Government at this crisis by lending it a portion of his means, is made almost imperative by the consideration that if the Government is not sustained and preserved, there can be no certain security for wealth of any kind, whether private or corporate. Thus patriotism and selfish prudence are shown to be co-operative in persuading or constraining every citizen who has any property to be saved, to invest a part of it in supporting the Government in its present extremity.

But Mr. Fessenden has gone still further. He has added to the motives of patriotism and interest that sense of security, as regards the ultimate payment of his loan which every "Shylock" requires as the indispensable condition of parting with any portion of his hoardings. He has expressed his own personal confidence in the perfect ability of the nation to redeem at maturity every dollar of debt it contracts for the prosecution of the war; and as Mr. Fessenden is universally known to be a statesman of rare intelligence and virtue, his word alone ought to be taken as equivalent to a bond for the solvency of the Federal Treasury, and the final liquidation of every cent of the national obligations, both principal and interest. But his word is corroborated by facts, which he cites as fully warranting the entire and firm faith he reposes in the solidity of the national credit. And in this passage of his appeal he comes squarely up to that practical and matter-of-fact requisition of the hard, exacting, and unsentimental man of business, who demands his acceptable collateral for every dollar that he loans. The following extract from his appeal bears us out in our statement, and to it we invite especial attention. Mr. Fessenden says:—

"I am happy to say that daily results are "proving the Internal Revenue Act to exceed "in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of "its authors. For the month of June, 1863, it "yielded about four and a half millions of dollars, while the corresponding month of this "year returned about fifteen millions under the "same law. Under the new law, which went into "operation on the first day of the present month, "the Treasury frequently receives one million in "a day. As time and experience enable the officers "employed in collecting the revenue to enforce "the strength of the provisions of the new law, I "trust that a million per day will be found the "rule, and not the exception. Still, much "space is undoubtedly left for improvement in "the law and in its administration. As a greater "amount of necessary information is acquired, "the proper sources of revenue, and the most "effective mode of obtaining it, are best developed in the execution of the existing laws; and "I have caused measures to be initiated which "will, it is believed, enable Congress so to improve and enlarge the system as, when taken in "connection with the revenue from customs and "other sources, to afford an ample and secure "basis for the national credit. Only on such a "basis, and in a steady and vigorous restraint "upon the currency, can a remedy be found for "existing evils. Such a restraint can only be "exercised when the Government is furnished "with means to provide for its necessities. But "without the aid of a patriotic people, the army "of the Government is powerless for this or any "other desirable end."

ARISTOCRATIC DEMOCRATS.

Although the North professes to be essentially democratic, there is nothing which has so much contributed to aid the Rebellion as aristocratic feeling. The opinions of thousands of people have been swayed by the notion, that in taking part with the South they were proving their refinement. Putting far out of view the question of right and wrong, they have thus lent whatever weight they possessed to the side of injustice.

The Southerner's easy existence gave him ample leisure to cultivate certain pleasing amenities of life. These, although possessed by many of his fellow-countrymen of the North, were, in their case, merged in the bustle of an active civilization. The Northern gentleman's position did not elicit the romantic interest which attached to the isolated and arrogant grandee—the lord of thousands of acres and slaves. Hence a feeling pervaded even the North, that the real and only types of refinement to be found in our country were the Southern gentleman and lady.

Singular as it may appear, the idea of refinement connected with the position of slaveholder was so prevalent, that immediately upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, people who had never held a slave, and who never expected to hold one, were [illegible] in addition to the Government [illegible] declared themselves [illegible] to call the aristocratic [illegible] Missouri this state [illegible] apparent. The Germans [illegible] were opposed to slavery, [illegible] with their obscure origin by the [illegible]ders, who called them "the low Dutch." In Maryland the same state of feeling exists; and any one who knows people in Baltimore can testify that many live there whose sole reason for adherence to the Southern side is because they are imbued with the idea that it is the side of education and refinement, as opposed to the mob. If this absurd feeling did not encroach beyond the border, we would have no reason to deplore it; but it pervades the North, and even the ranks of the really vulgar.

Knowing, as we do, what we have already acknowledged, that Southern immunity from labor has enabled a limited class to acquire a polish denied to most persons engaged in the active pursuits of life, we can understand how the privileged class in the South might, in the course of time, come to the point of folly which it attained by commencing the Rebellion. We can understand how the people of the border States might have become imbued with feelings in unison with aristocratic pretension. We can go even a step farther, and understand how a very small number of people in the North might be so infatuated as to imagine themselves called upon to sympathize with the South. But what we cannot realize is, that men whose past was successful through democracy, and whose future for themselves and for their children is bound up in its success, should sympathize with a rebellion which aristocratic feeling has engendered, and which, if successful, will prove fatal to the spread of that liberty which every enlightened well-wisher of mankind hopes that this continent will one day witness. Yet there are in the North—aye! in this city—men whose fathers were artisans, tradesmen, tinkers, and what not, who prate of aristocracy, and who imagine that they are aristocratic because they sympathize with a class of men in the South who would not take them by the hand for the reason that they have no pedigree beyond honest workmen whose names they disgrace.

Observing this, may not a man for an instant question whether democratic feeling really exists in the masses, and even for an instant doubt it? Yet, looking more closely, and acknowledging the general loyalty of our people, can we not more satisfactorily account for the absence of democratic feeling in these pretenders, by recollecting that a certain degree of elevation must be requisite to make a man a true democrat; and that the man who can strive to prove his aristocracy by obliviousness of humble parentage, and by clinging to the skirts of men who despise him, cannot be possessed of the noble qualities which adorn the republican.

THE INDEPENDENT TELEGRAPH.

We feel that we owe a duty to the public in exposing the miserable, if not criminal mismanagement of this concern. We have the best reason to know that there is no respect for the sanctity or secrecy of despatches sent over this line, and that the grossest carelessness prevails with regard to the delivery of its messages.

We do not complain of its daily use for the transmission of secession falsehoods, (like that of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, in yesterday's *Bulletin*,) calculated to rejoice the hearts of Rebel sympathizers throughout the North—to advance the price of gold by depreciating Government currency and bonds, and to give valuable information to the enemy, despite the patriotic appeal and entreaty of the military authorities; and, what is worst of all, to retard enlistments, and stir up an unjust and undeserved hatred of the Government in the breasts of unthinking and lukewarm citizens.

The Independent Telegraph may have private grievances, but it has no right to wreak its vengeance upon the nation and the "cause of the nation." The Government in a trying crisis may have injured its business by a hasty action; but it has no right, in its mad spite, to endeavor to break down the Government.

The public, however, who daily are obliged to witness the course of the Independent Telegraph, can themselves apply the remedy. But for us, whose private and special despatches, containing important information favorable to the Government and calculated to interfere with speculators in gold and provisions, and obtained with great labor and expense—there is no other remedy than to make a public statement of the fact that our despatches over this line only reach us after they have been furnished to other newspapers, in violation of good faith and the laws of the Commonwealth.

The Switzerland Cave.

We have already published the news of the discovery in Switzerland of a remarkable cave which, promised to be a fresh source of wonder to visitors to that wonderful land. The London *Athenæum* has this further information on the matter:—

"We hear from Berne that a party of twelve gentlemen on the 10th of June undertook a closer examination of the newly discovered 'Grotte des Fees,' near St. Maurice and Vallorbes. Furnished with lamps fed with petroleum, the party advanced about one thousand feet further than any visitors of the cavern had done hitherto, keeping always in the direction from north to south. The grotto, as far as they explored, was equally lofty, broad, and regular. The party found nothing extraordinary, except some logs of wood, half rotten and partly burnt to cinders, from which they infer that either the grotto must have an opening at the top, or it has been visited by man in former centuries. At least, further speaks for an attempt of the sort having been made in this century. The little expedition would have proceeded further, but for fear of causing anxiety by a longer stay to those who had been left behind. After a four hours' examination, the party returned, proposing to make another excursion on the 23d instant. It is believed that the cavern ends in a cleft of the Dent du Midi. No dangers seem to attend the exploration; for though at one time the lamp threatened to go out, they soon recovered their light, and continued to burn clearly."

THE REBEL RAID.

LATEST FROM BALTIMORE.

WILD RUMORS AFLOAT.

HARPER'S FERRY NOT EVACUATED.

THE REBEL REPORTS SENT NORTH UNTRUE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

A gentleman who arrived in this city this morning, from Baltimore, furnishes us with the following information:—

With regard to the command of our forces, parties who profess to be reliably informed declare that General Hunter, and not General Wright, is in chief command.

When our informant left Baltimore, the city was calm and quiet, but there was a good deal of anxiety to learn the news. The authorities had issued imperative orders to the press not to publish anything whatever in regard to the invasion, or the movements of either Rebel or Federal troops.

[illegible] the motive for this restriction was a good one, but whether the object sought to be [illegible] by it will be secured, is questionable. In the absence of all authentic information, the wildest possible stories were being circulated, and the mere fact of suppressing intelligence seemed to be best calculated to increase apprehension and promote a panic.

The effect of this uncertain state of affairs, and ignorance as to the realities of the situation, which our informant regarded as by no means serious or critical, was that nervous people were beginning to imagine all sorts of direful possibilities; and it was currently reported that various bank officers, and other public functionaries were making arrangements for an expeditious removal of valuables, should it be found that the enemy were making an effort to advance towards Baltimore.

Our informant was however decidedly of the opinion that Baltimore was not even menaced, but that if the enemy advanced at all across the Potomac, it would be towards Pennsylvania, and before they can do this they must fight and defeat our forces now threatening their right flank.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Draft Convention.—This Convention held another meeting last evening, at the Supreme Court Rooms. The President, Mr. Steinmetz, occupied the Chair. Mr. Philip Inuts was chosen as an additional Secretary in connection with Mr. John K. Valentine. Delegates were received from the Seventeenth and Twenty-second Wards, and a full attendance manifested the growing interest that is becoming prevalent in the spirit of the call of the meeting.

A report was received from the committee appointed to ascertain the quota of the city. The report from the First District is as follows:—

There is enrolled in the District	14,033
There is required from the District	2,551
There is an excess in the District of	341
Leaving the District to furnish	2,093

Of this number there is enrolled as follows:—

Wards.	Enrolled.	Required.
Second	329	403
Third	2,196	469
Fourth	441	113
Fifth	2,454	459
Sixth	1,784	342
Eleventh	1,977	361

Drafts excess as follows:—

Second Ward, deficiency of 74 to furnish 403.
Third Ward, 22, leaving it to furnish 328.
Fourth Ward 102, leaving it to furnish 331.
Fifth Ward 103, leaving it to furnish 342.
Sixth Ward 158, leaving it to furnish 184.
Eleventh Ward 28, leaving it to furnish 333.
The Eleventh Ward report 141 required; 93 excess; 881 to furnish.
Twenty-second Ward, 334 excess.
Twenty-third Ward, 479 required; 125 excess; 345 to be furnished.
Twenty-fifth Ward, deficiency of 29 on old draft.

The report gives Bucks county an excess of 570, making 914 in the Fourth District.

The report was accepted and the Committee continued.

The report of the Committee to whom the selection of agents to recruit in revolted sections was referred, reported that the Bounty Fund Committee had selected the following gentlemen for that work:—

Robert J. Carson, Jr., Southeast Virginia.
Reuben Tomlinson, South Carolina and Florida.
Thos. H. BurgLar, Northeast Virginia.
Wm. A. Libbyn, Georgia and Alabama.

Adopted.

It was stated that an order would be issued from the Governor in a few days that would allow the mustering in of single companies. Such a policy will encourage enlistments, and be favorable to immediate concentration into regiments.

Mr. H. C. Lea stated that efforts be mainly directed to recruiting one year's men. He said we could place little reliance on the revolted section to furnish men. There might be men procured from such district, but they would not be available before the 5th of September.

Dr. Saunders offered a resolution calling on the War Department to so modify the present manner of receiving recruits that men can be mustered in by squads of five, or even singly. In a brief statement, the Professor explained why he made such a motion. He had seen companies rejected at enrollment stations because of ten or two weeks' drafting of the full complement. He moved the appointment of a committee of three to proceed to Washington, and lay the subject before the authorities.

This was agreed to, and Dr. Saunders, H. C. Lea and E. Spencer Miller so appointed.

Mr. Thomas E. Dixon moved to modify the resolution passed last Monday, to give twenty dollars to the man bringing a recruit. He moved to amend it so as to pay $25 to the recruit himself.

Mr. Lea suggested that the bounty be reduced, but still paid to the person bringing the recruit. The motion to modify could not be entertained to hunt up recruits or none will be furnished.

The whole subject was postponed. The Convention were engaged in considering matters of minor local importance until late hour.

One Hundred Days' Men Exempt from the Draft.—It is stated upon good authority that an order will be issued setting forth that the one hundred days' men, who will be in the service at the time of the draft, will be exempt.

Soldier Robbed.—This morning, an individual giving the name of John Cochran was arraigned before Alderman Cloud upon the charge of having robbed a soldier of $170 and a gold watch. He was held to answer.

We have by far the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, *at much lower prices*. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none.

Bennett & Co.,
Tower Hall, No 518 Market street.

Married.

HARTRANFT—BERG.—On the 26th of July, 1864, at New Brunswick, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Berg, Rev. Chester D. Hartranft, to Miss Annie F. Berg, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

HOWE—KERPER.—On the 21st of July, by the Rev. Mr. Kelley, Mr. George W. Howe, U. S. A., to Miss Lizzie Kerper, only daughter of Edward Kerper, Esq., of this city.

SCARLET—JAMES.—On the 27th inst., by the Rev. Alexander Reese, Mayo C. Philadelphia James Soarlet, of Robinson township, Perry county, Pa., to Rachel Ann James, of Bradford, Pa.

WILKINSON—CAVENDER.—On the 20th inst., by Rev. William Barns, at the Emory M. E. Church Parsonage, Peter W. Wilkinson to Annie Cavender, all of Philadelphia.

Died.

BENNETT.—On the 27th inst., Lydia Ann Bennett, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William S. Heiverson, N. E. corner Coates and St. John streets, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

LEAMY.—On the 11th instant, at Chattanooga, Tenn., Lieutenant William H. Leamy, of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, aged 25 years.

MILNE.—On Wednesday morning, July 27th, 1864 Maria S., wife of Francis F. Milne.

ROCKAFELLAR.—On Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., Annie G., only daughter of Mary M. and the late A. J. Rockafellar.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 840 Wallace street, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

SUPPLEE.—On Tuesday, 26th inst., Major A. Cal. Supplee, Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, aged 36 years, of disease resulting from a wound received at the second battle of Fredericksburg.

The relatives and friends of the family and St. John's Lodge, No. 115, A. Y. M., the Philadelphia Rose Company, the Artillery Corps of the Washington Greys, and the members of the Seventy-second Regiment now in the city, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1206 N. Twelfth street, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

THOMPSON.—On the 27th instant, SAMUEL H., youngest son of Isaac Thompson.

His relatives and male friends and members of Concordia Lodge, No. 67, A. Y. M., and Excelsior Mark Lodge, No. 218, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1113 Parrish street, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WOODCOCK.—On the 26th inst., Lucy, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Woodcock, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Miller street, Germantown, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WORRELL.—On Wednesday, July 27th, at the residence of Samuel F. Fisher, Montgomery county, John H. Worrell, in the 74th year of his age.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFE
THOROUGHLY DRILL-PROOF,
Thoroughly Burglar-Proof,
AND
THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

THE LAST EDITION
OF
DAVID EVANS'
ROORBACKS NAILED TO THE COUNTER

[illegible] in Sunday Dispatch of 24th inst. Reviewed.

[illegible] Davis means, of the firm of Evans & Watson, [illegible] or any challenge, as published in the "Press" [illegible] last. Why does he continue to blow his trumpet in this way? Simply because he knows the Corn Exchange Bank will not furnish $1500 worth of Safes at their expense for any such object, or become mixed up in the matter in any way; therefore he can blow with impunity. He has evidently learned the lesson that discretion is the better part of valor, and that it is safer to fight behind breastworks than in the open field; therefore will not deviate from his challenge—that is, will not make it practical. He next says Lillie acknowledges all his Safes are not burglar-proof, &c.

Lillie asks no receipts simply this and no more, that a Safe must be fairly drill proof to be burglar-proof, and he claims that his Chilled Iron Safes are mainly and generally thoroughly and fairly drill-proof, and therefore appear proof; at the same time Lillie admits that it is possible and even probable that occasionally there may be a more skillful Safe but so the oughly skilled as it ought to be, although great care is used to have them as uniform as possible.

The writer next says he has been testing one of Lillie's Safes every morning, and says he has succeeded in drilling a hole through it. He does not say that he has an apparatus got up for the occasion, and one not practical for a burglar to carry with him; that he uses an enormous pressure, &c.; but not withstanding all this it is evident the Safe is not as hard as usual, or he would not succeed as he does. He next says the Chicago "Tribune" on drill any of Lillie's. This is mere assertion and not proof, and he will save the opportunity hereafter to test his wonderful skill in drilling chilled iron to the satisfaction of the public.

The writer next introduces a bill of sale of one of Lillie's Safes to Weaver & Sprankle, and proceeds to show how he succeeded in during them to make an exchange for one of Evans & Watson. He says the Chicago "Tribune" of March 8, 1864, fell into their hands (that is, that he, David Evans put it into their hands), which contained an account of the burning of the Court House in Nevada county, Iowa. He also says by this account the Court House was burned in thirty minutes, together with $10,000 in greenbacks, and all the contents of one of Lillie's Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes; and that this statement induced Mr. Mrs. Weaver & Sprankle to make their exchange.

The following certificates will show how completely Messrs. Weaver & Sprankle were duped; and although David Evans has made the greatest efforts to dupe others, both in the city and country, by secretly circulating this same false statement, to my knowledge this is the only instance of success, over which it would seem he is now disposed to exult, even at the expense of the party thus duped.

The above statement was made by one Ross, was absolutely false, and $150 was paid by a safe-maker in Chicago to obtain it, and I have no doubt David Evans knew it when he circulated the paper, as counter certificates were published in the Chicago papers about the same time; besides, it is his habit to circulate and publish such statements after they are publicly known to be false. I now offer the statements of the Judge of Nevada county, and another prominent citizen of Iowa City, to show the real facts in this case, and have other certificates of the same character on hand.

Nevada, Iowa, February 29, 1864.—I hereby certify that the safe used by T. J. Ross, as Treasurer, which was in the Court House on the night of December 31, 1863, when said Court House was burned, was by me purchased in November, 1856, in Iowa City, of the World's Safe Company, from their agent, at a cost of $1,000. Said safe was then manufactured by said World's Safe Company in 1851, and was a small safe, about two and a half feet high and two feet wide, and stood the fire as well as any safe of its size would be expected under the circumstances; it seemed as every one knows, a very severe night, and said safe was in the southeast corner of said Court House, and the wind blowing strong from the northwest, making it the hottest place in the building. The safe fell on the second story, and lay in such a manner as to have the fire operate similar to a furnace. Said safe was in the fire and ruins from six o'clock in the evening till nine o'clock next morning. When opened, we found part of the money consumed, charred, but the bulk of it was legible.

E. C. Evans, County Judge.

Iowa City, February 24, 1864.—A. L. Winne, Esq., Agent for Lillie's Safes, Chicago:—I herewith send you some woodwork from the safe of Mr. Ross, which in a circular of Herring & Co. is stated to be "burnt to ashes in a perfect charcoal." The woodwork that is left in the safe is perfect, except charred a little, notwithstanding they doubtless set fire to it by letting the air in when opened, and allowing a draft of air to take out the contents. There is no doubt but the proper judgment had been used in opening the safe, it could have had a new door, and with very little expense be fit for use again, and everything in it preserved perfect.

Mr. Ross was in my store, but did not let himself be known at the time he gave H. & Co. the letter. They offered him $750 for the old safe. He states that he had sent of his nine thousand dollars with him. The safe was that of Lillie's, but a small size of Wood's Safe Co., 1851 make. Yours respectfully,

E. F. Seymour.

Now what are the facts in this case? Simply that the safe was not Lillie's, but made in 1851 by the World's Safe Company, when they used fire bricks for filling, and not made as Lillie now makes Safes, and instead of its contents being turned to ashes, they were mostly preserved, and would no doubt have been all preserved had the Safe been in the heat 12 hours instead of 30 minutes. This is the last Roorback nailed to the counter, but not until Weaver & Sprankle were most thoroughly duped, and very large claims made in the way that David Evans has since contrived to prove Lillie's Safe not fire-proof, and for him to say they are not burglar-proof is worse than folly, until he can so instruct his more advanced pupils that they may succeed better than he has done in the case of the West Philadelphia Trust Fund Safe. I rather suspect his presence may be required to insure their success—more anon.

Also in the "Sunday Dispatch" of the 24th July, the Tioga County Bank robbery is again disposed of by the same David Evans. I would merely say that the safe was neither a Bank Safe nor Lillie's; that I have a letter voluntarily written to me by the Cashier, enclosing a copy of the letter to Evans & Watson, saying that they took the liberty to publish a part of it, in order to deceive the public. This copy can be seen at my depot. I would say also, that the Tioga County Bank then just ordered a No. 1 National Bank Safe, Lillie's Chilled Iron, price $1000. This needs no comment. Another Roorback nailed to the counter.

I see, also, in the same paper, a mangled extract from The Evening Telegraph of April 16, republished, [illegible] is the case of *Hamlet* with Hamlet left out. In my former answer to that article, I mentioned that the Chicago wagon was not the common Safe as there described were of common occurrence and well known, and were so stated and had been previously published to the world, all which the writer found it convenient to leave out to meet his case in his notice.

M. C. Sadeek, Agent,
No. 21 S. Seventh Street.

N. B.—I have just received in exchange for Lillie's Chilled Iron two large Evans & Watson's Safes from the Bank of Northern Liberties, and the large Evans & Watson's Safe from Messrs. Imlay & Richard, Bank Note Reporters which I shall sell at very low prices. I do not call them *Burglar-Proof*, as I caught friend David Evans and I should most certainly deceive the purchaser. I would say, also, that I have on hand, and now coming in, a new lot of twelve of Evans & Watson's Drill-proof Safes, not exchanged for Lillie's, which will be offered at below cost to cash, besides a large number of other makers.

I would state further that the Safes were not exchanged for Lillie's solely on account of secret circulars falsely representing the failures of Evans & Watson's Safes, or such, but simply from the fact that it is more than probable that in one-and-one-half to two years the Safes I chilled iron, than one-sixteenth to one-twelfth of an inch thickness chilled iron as a protection against either fire or the burglar. M. C. Sadeek,

3 29 Agent.

Green and Black Teas.

A fresh importation,
By the package or pound.
Just received by
Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth streets.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,

Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Ceramels, Creams, La Mode de Paris, Cocoanut, Burnett, Fancy Candies, Ornamental Work, Received Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 35 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO'S | MASON & HAMLIN'S | STECK & CO'S

CABINET ORGANS. PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chestnut streets.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.
Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,

Will find our	Will find our	Will find our
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,

peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Drs. McClelland,		Gebhard,		Jackson,
(of the Pennsylvania University),				
Hering,	Bereas,	Graves,		Hartshorne
Schmoele,	Williams,	Hartley,		Neidhard,
Wilson,	Tindal,	Vinal,		Pomley,
Noble,	Knorr,	Mayland,		Turner,

and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!

CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

[illegible] ING EMPORIUM,
No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.
BEDS, MATTRESSES,
Canister, and Husk,
SIDE BOLSTERS, AND PILLOWS,
AND IRON BEDSTEADS,
SPRING BEDS AND COTS,
and renovating attended to with care
9 8 SEV[illegible] Street, [illegible]

USE.—ESTABLISHED [illegible] Drawers, Chairs and Stands [illegible] SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL, [illegible] up, &c. [illegible] MASONIC HALL, [illegible] No. 719 CHESNUT Street. [illegible] WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS, AND MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
SANFORD AT HOME.
The far-famed
SANFORD AND TROUPE
Will open the above Theatre
On MONDAY EVENING, July 25,
And continue every evening during the week, introducing the
BEST MINSTREL CORPS
In the United States.
See bills of the day.
Box open daily for sale of Tickets. 7 27-4t*

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
GRAND REOPENING.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 27,
First time in six years in Philadelphia of the grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of
UNPRECEDENTED MAGNIFICENCE.
Replete with Magnificent Scenery,
Beautiful Dances,
Superb Costumes and Properties,
Wonderful Transformations,
Grand Marches, &c.
Reserved Seats for sale three days in advance.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE
RIVER SCHUYLKILL.
The steamer GENERAL HOOKER, now running from Fairmount to the Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—

At 7:30 A. M.	At 2:00 P. M.
9:45 "	3:30 "
12:00 "	4:45 "
12:30 P. M.	6:00 "

Fare from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge, Belmont, and Laurel Hill, 10 cents. 7 28-3t

GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.—The staunch and commodious steamer MANHATTAN, Captain E. A. Ryther, will make a Grand Excursion to Cape May, on SATURDAY, July 30, leaving Arch street wharf at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Cape May on Monday, at 8½ o'clock. Fare for the Excursion, three dollars. Carriage hire extra.
7 28-3t* Jno. A. Stewart, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.
THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER
"MANHATTAN,"
CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,
Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock, returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2 50; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $1 50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 8 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.
7 21-tf JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS,
AT
REDUCED RATES,
TO THE GREAT
Coal, Iron, and Lumber Regions
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.
Giving ample time to visit each point of interest on the route.
The Catawissa Railroad
Having perfected arrangements with some of the [illegible] Passenger Trains [illegible] above Thompson, will issue EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to the following route:—
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad—To Reading, Schuylkill Haven, Ashland, Mahanoy City, and Tamaqua. Catawissa Railroad—To Sunbury, McAuley Mountain, Catawissa, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Lehigh and Mahanoy, and Beaver Meadow Railroads—To Black Creek and Mauch Chunk. Lehigh Valley Railroad—To Allentown, and Bethlehem, and the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia.
For variety and grandeur of scenery, this route presents peculiar inducements to tourists.
Those wishing to do so, may reverse the route by obtaining tickets to start over the North Pennsylvania Railroad.
FARE, $10.
Tickets can be obtained at the Depots of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and North Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and of
N. VAN HORN,
TICKET AGENT,
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.
Trains start from Philadelphia and Reading Depot at 9:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and from North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at 7 A. M. and 8:45, and 5:15 P. M. 7 27-stuth1t

NEW ROUTE
TO WILKESBARRE,
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
TIME AND DISTANCE SAVED!
BY 7 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN, FROM THE NEW DEPOT, THIRD STREET, ABOVE THOMPSON,
ARRIVING IN WILKESBARRE 2:46 P. M.
RETURNING,
Leave WILKESBARRE at 1 P. M., making close connection at Bethlehem with North Pennsylvania Express train, and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:20 P. M.
FARE $4:25.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
ELLIS CLARK,
7 15-12t AGENT.

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—Military Boarding School—Begins September 1.—Terms very moderate. Thorough course in Mathematics, Languages, English Studies, &c. Pupils have benefits of a home. Practical lessons in Surveying and Civil Engineering. Boys of all ages taken. Address for Catalogue,
REV. J. HERVEY BARTON,
7 16-1m Village Green, Delaware Co., Pa.

YELLOW PINE TIMBER AND FLOORING Boards.
161 sticks North Carolina Yellow Pine Timber and 50,000 feet Yellow Pine Flooring Boards, to arrive per schooner "Chara," from Beaufort, N. C., for sale by
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
7 26-3t DOCK Street Wharf.

250 BOXES D. STATE DETERSIVE SOAP.
150 boxes Keystone State Detersive Soap.
225 boxes Original Detersive.
200 boxes Simpson's Olive.
275 boxes Linen Soap.
125 boxes American Castile.
40 boxes French Castile.
All or any part of which I will sell under current rates.
J. POWER,
7 22-12t No. 16 S. WATER Street.

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 41 S. FOURTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and 7 16-1m No. 736 S. SEVENTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.
The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
Will leave as follows, viz.:—
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Connecting at Bordentown with Express Train for Trenton, Princeton, &c. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Connecting at Bordentown with Express Train for Trenton, Princeton, &c.
At 9 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Connecting at Bordentown with Express Train for Trenton, Princeton, &c.
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, Connecting at Bordentown with Express Train for Trenton, Princeton, &c.
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Connecting at Bordentown with Express Train for Trenton, Princeton, &c.
At 4 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Connecting at Bordentown with Express Train for Trenton, Princeton, &c.
At 11 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Connecting at Bordentown with Express Train for Trenton, Princeton, &c.
Through Tickets to New York and all points North and East may be obtained at the Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, where Time Tables may be had.
7 21-tf

NEW STYLES! NEW STYLES!!
RUSTIC FRAMES! RUSTIC FRAMES!
CARTE DE VISITE, 50

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

NEW REBEL SCHEMES OF DISUNION.

From the Times.

It is a curious and significant circumstance that at any time there is any talk of peace, as the result of compromise or negotiation, the Democratic journals treat the public to whole columns of dissertation upon the feasibility of substituting two or more Confederacies on this continent for one; of maintaining freedom of commercial intercourse and union in the transaction of all business with foreign nations, while preserving the most complete independence and separation with regard to all internal affairs. These speculations are never put forth as the editor's own sentiments; nothing of the sort. They are notable elaborate expositions of Southern policy and opinions, written by somebody claiming more or less intimate acquaintance with the hopes and aspirations of Southern leaders.

Within the last few days an attempt has been made to excite the popular imagination to a greater degree than usual, by the picture of a grand "Continental Confederation," embracing Canada, and perhaps eventually Mexico and the South American Republics. This is the latest Southern substitute for the once bright and happy vision of a grand "Southern Confederacy," that was to swallow up Mexico and the Isthmus.

Even the West India Islands, and leave the North to starve and shiver out in the cold. Three years of hard knocks have modified the brilliant programme; and as the result of the war, with its rivers of blood and mountain of debt, we have acquired a chance of forming one of half a dozen members of a league of States, whose connection will consist in being represented at the Tuileries and St. James by the same Ambassadors.

The real meaning of all this is that the leading Northern Copperheads are not only convinced that a split into several Confederacies will be the inevitable result of the existing imbroglio, but they are anxious that it should be so. They are very careful not to make any distinct public announcement that these are their opinions and feelings, for this they know would consign them to popular estimation to the same limbo with Vallandigham. But there is no one who has ever had an opportunity of conversing with them in private on the probable or to be desired solution of our difficulties who does not know how thoroughly and emphatically they are committed to this theory.

The first step towards securing the public acceptance for it, is of course to make the public mind familiar with it. There is no idea, however disagreeable at first, which does not lose some of its repulsiveness by being often talked of and turned over, and all its possible advantages brought out in striking colors. There are some good things even in subjection to a foreign despot, and there is no question that by dwelling a while on these, and at the same time being constantly told that this was our inevitable doom, we should soon cease to look upon it with that horror and repugnance which at the outset it would assuredly inspire.

We are certainly far from imagining that any considerable portion of the people of the North can be seriously influenced by any pictures of ousters of happy, trading Confederacies on this continent, which the Rebels or their Northern tools have wit enough to sketch. But we think it not unlikely that there may be some who, weary of the fray, sick of the inevitable disappointments of war, cowed and alarmed by the occasional glimpses which we get even now, through the smoke of the battle-field, of that great troubled sea of agitation and confusion, on which peace, when it comes, is sure to launch us for awhile, may be beguiled into thinking that rest, peace, liberty, and prosperity, all substantial blessings of life, in short, may be found by belonging to any one of the two or half dozen Confederacies which might be constructed out of the ruins of the United States; that, in short, the loss of the Union perhaps, after all, involves nothing more than the loss of the barren honour of being the citizen of a monster Republic. On the minor dangers that are wrapped up in this miserable delusion we have neither time nor space to dwell here.

But there is one thing which all those who ever find themselves fainting under the burdens and heat of the day, and who find themselves scared by the voice of Rebel charmers, would might to remember, and that is, that two or Confederacies—some slave, some free, some manufacturing, some agricultural, some inland, wartime—mean war, perennial war; war ed by the community of language, and religion, and race and traditions, and by the absence of all natural boundaries—a war which, every time it broke out, even after five hundred years of separation, would still be civil war, and have "the primal eldest curse upon it."

They would mean an endless series of efforts to preserve "the balance of power." The English press already chuckles over its commencement, as a check to the ambition of the more powerful States, by combinations, on the part of the others, among themselves and with foreigners. The notion that, as we have not been able to live in peace with the South in the Union, we could live in peace with it out of the Union, is a strange, wild dream; and if the Northern people are ever induced by the baud of desperate adventurers who are now preaching it, to place the smallest faith in it, it will be a very conclusive proof of our incapacity for self-government. It cannot be too often repeated that, while the evils we suffer from the prolongation of the present war are well defined and may be said to be well known, the evils we should encounter by a peace based on anything out the restoration of the Union, are vast, various, unknown, innumerable.

We hear a great deal about the fanaticism of trying to subdue the South; but the wildest Abolitionist who advocates it is a sensible and sober man compared to the desperadoes who ask us, with the history of the world before us, to try the experiment of a congeries of petty Republics. Earl Russell gave as a reason for not aiding Denmark, the other day, the fact the United States had risen into a sixth great Power, with a formidable navy and an immense army. Let us only try the experiment of a grand Continental Confederacy, and so far from fearing us, we prophesy that in twenty years we should enjoy the pity and contempt of every statesman in Europe.

SLAVERY—THE WAR—REUNION.

From the Tribune.

The recent reckless attempts, North and South, to open a negotiation for peace, must have clearly demonstrated, even to European eyes, the fact that human slavery is the impulse and pivot of our gigantic bloody struggle—that the Rebels are enemies of the Union for slavery's sake, and mean with slavery to stand or fall. We know no warrant for the positive assertions of the Opposition journals that the Confederate leaders have offered to give up their Confederacy and return to the Union on condition that slavery shall be duly protected and petted therein; and we think this rather an inference, somewhat colored by the wishes of those who so confidently proclaim it as a fact.

The Democrats of the loyal States evince more anxiety and unanimity in behalf of the "peculiar institution" than do the Rebels themselves, and with a certain reason, since it avery, while it curses and blights the South, never lifts under the Union, to bring grist to the mill of the Democratic party. To be sure of the nearly solid vote, who her in Congress or the Electoral Colleges, of a large third of the Union, is a temptation to inhumanity which the unprincipled can hardly be expected to resist; hence the Confederate agents in Europe will be somewhat annoyed when our journals of the last ten days reach them, and they find it so confidently and so generally stated in half of them that their "section" stands ready to restore the Union whenever it can obtain satisfactory conditions and guarantees regarding the perpetuation and diffusion of slavery.

If the motion in Parliament designed to hasten a recognition of the Confederacy should thereby be subjected to a further postponement, and if the friends of the Union should be enabled to give it damaging blows in any debate which it may provoke, it must be considered that the policy best adapted to secure the election of a Democratic President here could not reasonably be expected to serve at the same time the cause of Confederate independence and recognition in the Old World.

But the fact that slavery is the source and mainspring of the Rebellion stands unaffected by the willingness or unwillingness of the Rebels to return to the Union on their own terms. No man ever yet saw an American who hated very yet upheld the Rebellion, and no one ever saw an American who justified and wished perpetuate slavery who had not at least a soaking tenderness for the Rebel cause. For practical purposes the Rebellion and slavery are related as mother and child. Hence the preposterous folly of urging the Confederates to solish slavery in order to strengthen their mies and quicken the sympathies of Europe. To do this would be like cutting off your head cure a catarrh. For, slavery destroyed, the llion would be left without motive, object, animating soul. Were slavery abolished the an armies might at once be disbanded, and war given up; for the Union would reconstruct itself without effort by the irresistible force

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of common interests—of [illegible] rial and political gravitation. There are [illegible] districts, in the South, [illegible] but not one of these [illegible] until coerced to do so.

No South Carolina [illegible] pected the cordial co-oper[illegible] or of Western Virginia. [illegible] R. B. Garnett, writing [illegible] ago as 1851, to on[illegible] pressly cited the [illegible] Virginia as a main [illegible] not be expected to [illegible] in their movements or [illegible]

Now we do not [illegible] has been a time and time [illegible] is possible or even [illegible] versal freedom. Whil[illegible] believe that the best [illegible] one that affords any [illegible] conspiracies and blo[illegible] ever may at any time [illegible] its exigencies which [illegible] which make their own [illegible] desirable on other [illegible] choice. We indicate [illegible] we call attention to [illegible] reunion under [illegible] rably roll back upon [illegible] intolerant, [illegible] slavery, [illegible]

For the Democrats [illegible] settled into an attitude of [illegible] Rebellion as, if not technically and [illegible] least morally and practically justified. The *real* Rebels, they say, were those citizens of the free States who, regarding slavery as an evil, with Washington and Jefferson, followed the example of those patriots in seeking to circumscribe and localize it. We are stigmatized as fanatics and incendiaries because we cherish sentiments identical with those of the Revolutionary Fathers, with scarcely an important exception, and because we, in conformity with those sentiments, have sought to confine slavery within the States which it already cursed.

Beyond this, there was nothing to justify Secession in the winter of 1860-1; yet a large majority of the Democracy of the Free States to-day hold that Secession justified by the preceding action of the Republicans of the North. Of course, the restoration to power of that Democracy must be followed by vigorous and systematic attempts to repress and suppress all anti-slavery agitation and discussion—agitation which (as we perceive by our advertising columns) a "Boston" lady," known to those who enjoy the sunlight of her countenance as Mary A. Howe, pronounces "rank treason towards both the spirit and letter of the Constitution." Who can doubt that the renewed ascendency of the compatriots of this large-minded "lady" would inaugurate an era of persecution, violence, and mob outrage against all opponents of slavery, such as our country has never yet known?

We daily hear men eminent for financial or other ability talk of anti-slavery sentiment and incubation not only as wrong in itself, but as something that might easily be forborne or repressed, as if there were no such sentiment as humanity—no instinct like that which thrilled the heart of Moses when he saw the Egyptian smiting one of his brethren. Short-sighted and mistaken as this nation is, it is capable, when backed by strong pecuniary and political interests, to impel to crimes at which history must shudder.

We hear of anti-slavery men who, from personal and other considerations, think of opposing the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. We beg them to consider the whole matter very carefully. Individual fortunes are of small account in a crisis like this; and a thousand faults or errors cannot obliterate the fact that the great struggle about to open must array against each other the champions and adversaries of the inalienable rights of man. In that struggle, it behooves every one who believes in Divine Justice and Human Progress to be found on the side of Impartial Freedom.

SAD CONDITION OF A MAN-OF-WAR.

GREAT DANGER TO NEW YORK—CONTAGIOUS FEVER DOMINANT.

A most disastrous epidemic is raging on board the United States war steamer *Tahoma*, now at Quarantine. Yesterday, officers were offered $100 a day, and sailors $5 a day, to remain on board and take care of the ship, nearly all her crew being prostrate with yellow fever. Over seventy sick men have been removed on shore within a few days.

The entire station has been so terrified by the disastrous state of affairs on the unfortunate vessel that hardly any one can be got to volunteer for that ordinary duty of keeping the decks clean. It is so dangerous to go near a craft in the *Tahoma*'s position, that even the steamtugs give her a wide berth.

The vessel left here during the excitement occasioned by the late Rebel raid, having on board sailors and marines for purposes explained at the time. On her return the fever broke out, and for some days it has been feared that every man on board would perish. The Mayor of the city should see that no visiting our streets by officers from the *Tahoma* shall be permitted. A million of people are at the mercy of every who comes from that fatal steamer.

The latest news received from the scene of so much calamity did not report any material change in the state of things. Men-of-war at present entering our port should be halted off Sandy Hook, and Admiral Paulding has steamers enough to communicate with them there. The Key West transports are coming on every week, freighted with poisonous diseases, to which any of us may fall a victim to-day or to-morrow. —*N. Y. Daily News.*

WANTS.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES wanted.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, July 27, 1864.

Horses suitable for the Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market, at a fair price. Each animal to be subjected to the usual government inspection before being received.

Horses to be delivered to the United States Inspector, at the WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, MARKET Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME, Captain and A. Q. M.

jy27-10t

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (veteran and seeking life to sea and Naval service preferred) one hundred able-bodied men to enlist as soldiers at the Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.

THE LOYAL FOUNTAIN PAID TO RECRUITS.

For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 1 SOUTH Second Street, (sign Spread Eagle), between the hours of nine and three o'clock.

JAMES LEWIS, Captain and Recruiting Officer.

my5-tf 2d SUB. DIST. Penn'a.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D.C., July 1, 1864.

Wanted, at once, THREE HUNDRED TEAMSTERS, each capable of driving with single line, and managing six mule teams.

The above teamsters are competent to, perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty dollars, with one ration per day, and forage for one horse, including the best medical attendance when sick.

Apply to Capt. CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

By order of

D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Brig.-General and Chief Quartermaster. Depot of Washington.

jy11-15t

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

DELAWARE COACH FARM FOR [illegible]

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR ANY PORTION of the Commonwealth Building, No. 611 and 613 Chestnut street.

THOS. B. CONNELL, Counting House of Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 CHESTNUT Street.

jy23 6t

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, DOCK Street, below Third.—To Let, the 1st, 5th, 6th and 7th stories, either with or without steam-power.

THOS. B. CONNELL, Counting House of Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 CHESTNUT Street.

jy23 6t

ELEVEN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, WITH BACK BUILDINGS, GAS AND BATH.

Apply to J. S. BEAM, No 140 S. THIRD STREET, Or, No. 207 S. FOURTH STREET.

jy22-12t

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE, WITH plate glass windows, and dwelling. No. 257 S. ELEVENTH Street.

jy21-4t

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid Country Residence with all modern conveniences and two acres of ground, half a mile from Kennett Square, and adjoining the elegant mansion of Bayard Taylor. It will be sold at great sacrifice by creditors. Railroad and telegraph within fifteen minutes' ride. Apply to U. H. PAINTER or W. S. WADDELL, Esq., West Chester, Pa., or JACOB HUEY, Hamorton, Penna.

jy1

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS, CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS, No. 1426 CHESNUT Street.

my3-6m

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertions, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Pink, Striped, and Tinted White Goods, AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

Also, Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.

Ten pieces Pulled, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect desirable, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

jy4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY.

JOHN SMICK, PROPRIETOR.

This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated, near the beach, has been newly repapered, repainted, and thoroughly regenerated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.

Terms moderate. jy8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have again taken Congress Hall, this being the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodeled, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses at Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself an advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand for that was struck a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing surf on the Atlantic sea-board.

There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.

Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.

jel9-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. jel-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange. GEORGE HAYDAY, jel5 tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. jel-tf

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Children under 12 years of age and servants half prices. Superior accommodations and ample room.

FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.

AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

jel4-2m

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for visitors. The rooms and table are unsurpassed by any on the Island. Terms moderate.

jel6-1m* DUBOSQ & YOUNG, Proprietors.

CONWAY'S OYSTER BAY SALOON.

S. W. CORNER OF SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

jy22-1m

ORLEANS HOUSE, No. 531 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

This House is Kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are commodious and well furnished. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.

jy9-1m JOS. STEPPACHER, Proprietor.

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. O. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies.

N. B.—ELASTIC Stockings, Elastic Knee Caps, Suspensory Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursing, Sick Room, &c. jel0-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 South NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by R. A. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Governing Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Suspensories, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Urinals, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my30-1y

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND. R. A. GILDEA, Inventor and Manufacturer of the ARTIFICIAL ARM, Approved and adopted BY THE SURGEONS-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, for soldiers.

Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 313 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Office, Philada.

jy8-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, Elliptic Sewing Machine, The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, do. The Singer do.

And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.

Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of

LEAVENS & FAULKNER, No. 106 N. EIGHTH Street, (Over ten years with Singer & Co.)

Ladies taught to operate. jel4-3m

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

R. M. BEUCK, No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. my19-3m

HENRY SIMONS, UNITED STATES NATIONAL WAGON AND COACH WORKS,

Office, No. 521 NEW MARKET Street, And Factory, corner of SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

All and every kind of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Siege, or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. jel-6t

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

jy27-1y

FREDK. STEEB & CO., BANKERS, No. 30 S. THIRD STREET, BUY AND SELL GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. (ja14

CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, No. 121 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe9-tf

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO., OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

mh30-tf

HEWES & RAHM, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 52 S. THIRD STREET.

DEALERS IN SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap6-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

fe9 tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH, No. 16 S. THIRD STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Special Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh17

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, OF THE DENOMINATION OF 50's AND 100's, CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881, OF THE SAME DENOMINATION

For information, apply at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, jy7-1m No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 216 MARKET STREET, (CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)

Capital $125,000.

To be Increased to $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY G. MORRIS, of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker sts.

CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. No. 304 Reed street.

JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.

J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 123 Market street.

S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate No. 602 N. Thirteenth street.

WM. P. CLYDE, Agent Philad'a and New York Express S. B. Co., No. 14 S. Delaware Ave.

GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 126 N. Third street.

J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 509 Market street.

J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., Nos. 90 and 92 S. Delaware Avenue.

This Bank having been duly authorized to commence business under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make Collections, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.

Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.

E. S. HALL, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1864. jy30-1m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Waterproofs' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

mh11-tf

OWN YOUR COLLIERIES AND GET YOUR COAL AT COST.

THIS EFFECTUAL PLAN OF CHEAPENING COAL

To about half the market price, offered by the

BROAD MOUNTAIN MAMMOTH VEIN COAL COMPANY, No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

is successfully progressing to its full, speedy, and triumphant consummation.

The great works of the Company, near Tremont, Schuylkill county, are NEARLY COMPLETED, and will supply all SHAREHOLDERS from October next, with the best kinds of COAL AT THE PRIME COST, viz.:—

Two Heavy Tons on Each Share Every Year for Twenty-five Years.

The price of each Share to the present series is $12·50, payable half on subscription and half on August 26 next, (and in the next two series it will be $15 and $20).

The MARKET PRICE of a heavy ton (2240 lbs.) of Coal is now..... $12 75

The PRIME COST PRICE of the same at present rates (July) is—

For mining, preparing, royalty, and general expenses..... $

Transportation [illegible] branch railroad..... [illegible]

Transportation [illegible] main railroad to Philadelphia..... 2 10

[illegible]..... 15

Toll on [illegible]..... 25

[illegible] in Philadelphia..... — 3 00

Difference between market price and cost price..... $

This makes a saving on two tons for each one..... $11·10.

Should the market price be higher, the saving will be still greater, and should the market price be lower, then the cost price will be proportionately lower.

But this is not all. The Company having very large works, and INEXHAUSTIBLE COAL BEDS, FIVE MILES IN LENGTH, will mine much more coal than is annually required for the Stockholders. All the surplus coal will be sold at the ruling market rates, and ALL THE PROFITS will be distributed every six months as CASH DIVIDENDS, among the Shareholders; from which it is confidently expected they will realize every year from 40 to 60 per cent. on their investments, after the first year, in addition to the savings on their coal.

The Company possesses EXCLUSIVE MINING AND TIMBER RIGHTS for a quarter of a century (25 years) in one of the best and richest coal tracts in Schuylkill county, comprising the Mammoth Vein, the Black Heath, Primrose, Daniel, and other Veins. The coal of the Mammoth Vein is White Ash; that of the other Veins partly White Ash, partly Red Ash.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM SCHMOELE, President.
ROBERT P. KING,
HENRY SCHMOELE,
ALBERT B. JARDEN,
WILLIAM FORD, Secretary.

For further information, and for shares (at $12·50, payable half on subscribing and half on August 2, next) apply at the

OFFICE, NO 121 S. THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE THE GIRARD BANK.

For READING and vicinity, the Hon. JOSEPH S. HOYER, Mayor of Reading, has accepted the Agency of the Company, after having personally visited and examined the mines and affairs of the Company. The citizens of Reading and vicinity will apply for information and shares at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, at Reading.

The cost price of a gross ton of Coal at Reading, delivered at the house of a shareholder, is at present rates not over $4·50, while the market price amounts to more than double that sum.

HENRY SCHMOELE, TREASURER.

jy14-30t

VANCE STEWART ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

50,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $1 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares, payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company, containing one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred feet square, lies on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance up both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of oil, of excellent quality or Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the bulk of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and in much greater supply and superior quality of oil or shale of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, on a course running of the reverse, some eight miles in the range of hills from each other about three miles apart, in a parallel course the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may be as final those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and stamping profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of the company.

On this particular tract of land there has been no oil lease for twenty years, a well now running a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore to considered quite insufficient to finish a large flow of fifty per cent. of the Oil at the well's mouth, was reserved when a lease would be for former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few rods distant from each, but not yet tubed, but indeed quite sufficient to finish a large flow of Oil, and can soon be stocked out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when tubed a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory result.

Samples of Oil procured from those wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 218 WALNUT Street.

The fee of the valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, is absolutely the property of the per cent. of all for the leased well, now pumping, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $21,000. A steam saw Mill in fine order, a spring house, and a few patches of timber.

The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three oil wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months' arrangement will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The oil trade is not in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exceeding coal by one-half.

Large oil is still doubtless to be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sand-stone Rock. Wells have been bored favorable to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is prepared to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy5-4t

PAINTING!! PAINTING!!

No. 47 S. THIRD STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

FAHY & BROTHER, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS. Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap16 tf

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS, DOCK STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER, ARCHIBALD GETTY, STEPHEN P. SOUDER. jel-tf

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 76 Strawberry street to No. 920 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. jel

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 6th day of August next for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, until the 31st December, 1864, viz:—

Brooklyn, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington, District of Columbia.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twelve for week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds of adamantine candles; one and a half pounds of tallow, four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt.

The rations to be delivered upon the order of the Commanding Officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or in the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of the fore and hind quarters, necks, and kidneys—tallow excepted; the pork, No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, extra superfine; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All articles subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, —— —, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— —— rations, as above described, be accepted, and within ten days after the receipt of the certificate thereof by the undersigned, the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Proposals must be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for ——."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brig.-General, Chief of Ordnance.

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PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, August 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock, P. M., for the delivery at the following places of the undermentioned quantities of malleable-iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New York Agency, New York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford Arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, tip, slide, and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron; the fineness of the buckles of the best stock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish, and dimensions of the buckle tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gau

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

THE CENTURY-FLOWER.

BY REV. E. A. WASHBURN, D.D.

'Tis noon of night! in slumber pale
The dreaming soul of nature lies;
Now lifts the flower its mystic veil,
And flashes morning from its eyes.
A hundred years of waning earth;
Of frost and sunbeam, blight and bloom;
A man that saw its infant birth,
A frailer flower, has sought the tomb.

A hundred years! what empires sped,
As eddies on the rolling tide!
Lands reeled beneath Napoleon's tread,
And greater Goethe sang and died.
Yet dumb, in shadowy stillness strange,
Those fringed eyelids wait the hour,
Till ripening through each mighty change,
It blooms, Time's rich, full-opened flower.

A hundred years! the soul of Truth
Fettered has lain in death-like rest;
Yet lives a Thought its budding youth
Wrapt in some holy prophet breast.
It dawns! the spell of ages breaks!
Stately it towers o'er barren men;
A world of perfumed beauty wakes,
Then drops its seed to rise again.

A hundred years! our fathers lie
Calm sleeping on the field of toil;
We build, we drive the ploughshare by,
Heedless of aught beneath the soil.
Silent, through day, through lingering night,
Still grew the bud; but see! the morn!
See! burst the glorious petals white,
And Freedom's Century-flower is born!

JOMINI'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON.

THE CAREER of JOMINI.

This is the first English translation made of this, the greatest work of General Jomini. The book is a military classic; it relates to the military and political events in which Napoleon took so great a part; tells them in a brisk, clear, trenchant way, and with such critical comments as the author, a man of profound military sagacity and long accustomed to study not only the art of war but also the science of politics, chose to make in this review of a period in which he was one of the actors, and the companion of the foremost.

It must be regarded, we suppose, as a delicate expression of General Jomini's veneration for Napoleon's genius, that he has written this work as though it were Napoleon himself speaking. In his preface he represents the great warrior arrived in the Elysian Fields, and relating to the assembled heroes, Alexander, Cæsar, Frederic, and the lesser lights, the story of his wonderful career. The whole work is, therefore, in the first person, and Napoleon describes, discusses, and criticizes himself, his marshals, and his contemporaries.

Instead of discussing the merits of a work which will always be read by military men, and also by civilians and students, with interest and curiosity, we give below some account of the writer, taken from General Halleck's sketch prefixed to these volumes, as of more general interest than a critical review.

General Anthony Henry Jomini was by birth a Swiss. He died only last year, at a great age. He was born in the small village of Payerne, Switzerland, on the 6th of March, 1779. His family was of Italian origin, but had for several centuries resided in the Canton of Vaud. Young Jomini received the usual education of young men of his class in Switzerland, and having a desire to enter the military career, steps were taken to place him in the military school of the Prince of Wurtemburg, at Montbeliard; that school being transferred to Stuttgard, Jomini, at the age of seventeen, was placed in a banking-house in Paris. In 1798 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Keller, who had distinguished himself in the affair at Ostend. Keller having been superseded by Ropond, Jomini lost his position for a time, but was soon afterwards employed by the new appointee, and remained for some time in the employ of the Helvetic minister. After serving in the office of the Secretary of War, with the rank of captain, he was promoted, in 1779, to the grade of chief of battalion.

JOMINI ENTERS THE FRENCH SERVICE.

"After the peace of Luneville, in 1801, Jomini returned to Paris to seek military employment, but receiving very little encouragement, he accepted a position in a commercial house. In 1805 Ney gave him a situation on his staff, with the promise of appointing him an aid-de-camp, which promise was afterwards redeemed. He served with Ney in the campaigns of Ulm, Jena, Eylau, and Spain, and was promoted to the rank of chief of Ney's staff, for services in the field. In these campaigns he acquired a brilliant reputation as a staff officer and as a strategist; but the reputation thus acquired created jealousies, and made for the Swiss officer numerous enemies, at the head of whom was Berthier, the major-general and chief of staff of the imperial army.

"After the capitulation of Dupont at Baylen in 1808, Napoleon determined to direct in person the military operations in Spain, and ordered Ney to join him with the 6th *Corps d'Armee*. Colonel Jomini made preparations to accompany Ney through the campaign, and was sent by Ney to Napoleon at Vienna to explain the Marshal's objection to serve under Soult. After the battle of Wagram he returned with Napoleon to Paris, where they met Ney. The latter was immediately ordered to return to his command, and Jomini was about to accompany him, when he found that Colonel Bechet had been selected by Ney in his place as chief of staff, Jomini being assigned to duty in the general staff of Major-General Berthier. Rather than serve under the Prince of Neuchatel, who had always been his enemy, Jomini tendered his resignation, intending to enter the service of the Emperor of Russia. But Napoleon refused to accept it, and placed him on special duty in Paris, to enable him to write his history of the campaigns in Italy. The progress of his investigations, however, was much impeded in 1811, by Colonel Moriel, Chief of the Depot of Archives, who would not permit him to examine any paper without a special requisition and order, designating the particular paper to be inspected.

"Meeting the Emperor one Sunday, Napoleon made inquiries in regard to his progress in writing the history of the Italian campaigns. Jomini explained his embarrassments, and was ordered to report in person the next day. He repaired to the palace at the hour appointed, and met the Mameluke, Roustan, passing from the apartment of the Empress to that of Napoleon, announcing the birth of the Prince Imperial. Jomini immediately withdrew; but the Emperor sent for him and reprimanded him for not keeping his engagement. Jomini excused himself by saying that, under the peculiar circumstances, he had supposed his Majesty would be too much engaged to receive him. Napoleon's reply was characteristic:—'Your concision was not logical. If the Empress has continued to suffer, the case would have been different; but as she was safely delivered, the best thing I could do was to let her repose, and attend to my own business.'

"At this interview Napoleon spoke of Berthier's dislike to him, and asked the cause of this ill-feeling. Jomini replied that he had done everything possible to conciliate the major-general, even offering to dedicate to him his 'Treatise on Grand Operations;' that Berthier consented to accept a simple dedication, but no letter of dedication. 'He showed bad taste,' said Napoleon; 'you would have done better to dedicate it to me; I should have been pleased to accept it.' Jomini replied that he could not venture to take such a liberty.

"When the war of 1812 broke out between France and Russia, Jomini not wishing to fight against the Emperor Alexander, who had previously offered him a high position in the Russian army, which Napoleon would not permit him to accept, asked the pacific position of governor of a province, and was assigned to the governorship of Wilna. He was afterwards sent to replace General Barbanegre in the government of Smolensk, and rendered most valuable assistance to Napoleon in the retreat from Moscow, especially in the passage of the Beresina, at which place he was ordered to select, in conjunction with General Eble, the points for placing the bridges.

"He suffered terribly in this retreat, and several times very nearly perished. When almost on the point of death, he met General Guilleminot, the chief of staff of the Viceroy of Italy, who presented him to Eugene as an officer at his service. Eugene received him kindly, but with the significant remark:—'What, my poor general, can I do with you, when I can do nothing with myself?' On his arrival at Stettin he received orders to join the Emperor at Paris, to assist in the organization of a new army. General Negre, of the artillery, was the only other officer who received the honor of such an order. Jomini obeyed, but, on his arrival at Paris, his health was such as to confine him for three months to his bed.

JOMINI GOES OVER TO RUSSIA.

"He rejoined the army on the day of the battle of Lutzen, and was appointed by Napoleon chief of Ney's staff. He reported to the Marshal, at Leipsic, on the 4th of May. The meeting was embarrassing to both, as neither had asked nor expected the appointment. But their old relations were soon renewed, and Jomini distinguished himself at the battle of Bautzen, by the judicious advice which he gave to move on the enemy's right, instead of the left—an opinion subsequently confirmed by the receipt of orders from the Emperor, which had been miscarried. Ney, grateful for the services of Jomini, recommended his promotion to the grade of general of division; but the old hatred of Berthier prevented this, and, instead of rewarding him for services rendered, the Prince of Neuchatel charged him with incapacity and ordered him in arrest. This was a little too much for the proud spirit of Jomini, and he resolved to no longer serve under an ungrateful flag. He, therefore, left the French army, repaired to the headquarters of the Emperor of Russia, and was received into his service.

"The desertion of Jomini from the service of France caused much comment and discussion.

"On joining the service of the allies, his conduct was in every respect honorable, and proved that he fully appreciated the embarrassments of his position. When asked by the king of Prussia certain questions in regard to the position and numbers of the French troops, he politely declined to answer. The Emperor of Russia, who was present, justified his refusal, and openly approved his delicate sense of honor in regard to the service which he had just left.

"The charge that Jomini conveyed to the allies the plans of the Emperor was forever put to rest by Napoleon himself, in his 'Autographic Memoirs,' dictated at St. Helena. In commenting upon the 'History of the Campaign in Saxony,' where this accusation was repeated, he remarked:—'The author of this book is wrong in charging General Jomini with having conveyed to the allies the secret of the operations of the campaign, and the situation of Ney's Corps. That officer did not know the Emperor's plan; the order of general movement, which was always sent to each of the Mar-hals, was not communicated to him, and he did not know what it was. The Emperor never accused him of the crime which is here imputed to him. He did not desert his flag like some others. He had great injustice to complain of, and was blinded by an honorable sentiment. He was not a Frenchman, and there was no love of country to retain him.

"During the remainder of the campaign of 1813 General Jomini rendered most valuable service to the Emperor of Russia, by his opinions in regard to military operations. On reaching the banks of the Rhine, he advised against the invasion of France, and in favor of a treaty of peace, honorable to both parties. Jomini entered France with the Emperor of Russia, but, on his urgent solicitations, was permitted to return to Switzerland, and was of great service to his native country in saving it, through the influence of Russia, from the intended conquest and subjugation of Austria.

"After the occupation of Paris by the Allies, and the restoration of Louis XVIII, General Jomini repaired to Vienna in a politico-military capacity, as a Russian officer, and as a representative of his native Canton of Vaud. In these negotiations he greatly exerted himself to secure the liberties of his native country from the capacity of Austrian diplomacy. It was fortunate for Switzerland at this period that Jomini and several other distinguished Swiss held high positions in the Russian army and in the councils of the Emperor, who used his power and influence to protect their country.

JOMINI'S LATER YEARS.

"In 1815 he returned to Paris with the Emperor Alexander, where he so warmly opposed the execution of Marshal Ney that it was proposed to strike his name from the list of Russian generals. The act of the Allies is a lasting disgrace to their character and cause; and the course pursued by Jomini on that occasion constitutes one of the most praiseworthy incidents of his history.

"After the peace, Jomini accompanied the Emperor to Russia, and was promoted to the rank of a General-in-Chief—that is, a General eligible to the command of an army—a rank next to that of Marshal in the Russian service, which no one can there hold who has not gained a battle. Thus, Prince Gortschakoff, notwithstanding his brilliant defense of the Crimea, could not be made a Marshal, because he had won no battle. Jomini successively received the grand crosses of St. Anne, St. Waldimir, and St. Alexander; assisted the Emperor at the Congress of Aix-le-Chapelle, in 1818, and at the Congress of Verona, in 1823; was made President of a committee for organizing the Military Academy; and was afterwards charged with preparing plans for fortifying and defending the frontiers of the empire. On the accession of Nicholas to the throne, he received many proofs of the confidence of the new Emperor, was appointed Aid-de-camp General, and charged with directing the military education of the Imperial heir. His health, much broken by his sufferings on the Beresina, was too delicate to withstand the rigors of the climate of St. Petersburg, and he had permission to spend much of his time in Paris and in the south of Europe.

"Jomini had two sons and three daughters. His eldest son was aid-de-camp to Marshal Paskewitz, and afterwards left the service to reside at Payerne. The second is first Counsellor of State in the Department of Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburg. His eldest daughter is married, in Russia, to a nephew of the Princess Orloff; the second to a superior officer of the French Corps of Engineers; and the third to a proprietor on the Loire."

"General Jomini's first published work is his 'Treatise on Grand Military Operations,' of which the first two volumes appeared in 1804. He had previously completed a 'Treatise on Grand Tactics,' but burned the manuscript. The book we have mentioned is held to be the most important of his works. In 1811 he began the publication of his 'Critical and Military History of the Revolution,' which was not completed till 1824. It is a strictly scientific work, in fifteen volumes, with four atlases. In 1827 he published the work which General Halleck has now translated. This was first published anonymously.

"It is said that Jomini originally intended to make it a more complete history of the wars of the Empire, as a continuation of his history of the Revolution. He was deterred from this by several reasons. In the first place his position as an old officer of the French army and as aid-de-camp to to the Emperor of Russia rendered it embarrassing to appear as a public critic of the political and military acts of Napoleon. At least these criticisms, whether favorable or unfavorable, would be likely to involve him in controversies. In the second place, he could not then have access to official documents necessary for a full and elaborate history of Napoleon's wars. An anonymous publication would enable him to avoid personal controversies, and to exercise more freedom in the discussion of these great political events."

General Halleck tells a curious story, which shows Jomini's remarkable knowledge of military strategy, or what the French call *strategie intuition*.

"Having been summoned to the Imperial headquarters at Mayence, at the beginning of the campaign of Jena, Napoleon said to him:—'I am delighted that the first work which demonstrates the true principles of war has appeared in my reign. No work like yours is taught in our military schools. We are going to fight the Prussians. I have called you near me, because you have written on the campaigns of Frederick the Great, because you know his army, and have studied the theatre of the war.' Jomini asked for four days to get his horses and equipage from the headquarters of Marshal Ney, and added that he would join his Majesty at Bamberg. 'Why at Bamberg?' said the Emperor. 'Who told you that I am going to Bamberg?' 'The map of Germany, sire.' 'There are a hundred roads on that map,' said Napoleon. 'Yes, sire; but it is probable that your Majesty will make against the left of the Prussians the same manœuvre which was made at Denawerth against the right of Mack, and by Saint Bernard against the right of Melas.' 'Very well,' said Napoleon, 'go to Bamberg, but don't say a word about it; no one should know that I am going to Bamberg.'"

The present is the first translation into English which has been made of this life of Napoleon. It was made by General Halleck during a seven months' voyage from New York to California by way of Cape Horn, in 1846. It is said that the translator lashed himself every day to a desk properly fixed, and there labored a certain number of hours. When the task was completed the manuscript was laid aside, and not taken up again for sixteen years. The notes, which are full and valuable, are all by General Halleck.—*New York Post.*

* Life of Napoleon. By Baron Jomini, General-in-Chief and Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor of Russia. Translated from the French, with notes, by H. W. Halleck, LL.D., Major-General United States Army, author of "Elements of Military Art and Science," "International Law, and the Laws of War," &c., &c. In four volumes, with an atlas. New York: D. Van Nostrand, No. 192 Broadway. London: Trubner & Co. 1864.

General McPherson.

General McPherson was too well known as a splendid officer to require at our hands any extended eulogy. General Grant, in a communication to the War Department, dated July 23, 1863, thus recounts a portion of his services in the West:—

General McPherson has been with me in every battle since the commencement of the Rebellion, except Belmont. At Foris Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, and the siege of Corinth, as a staff officer and engineer, his services were conspicuous and highly meritorious. At the second battle of Corinth his skill as a soldier was displayed in successfully carrying reinforcements to the besieged garrison when the enemy was between him and the point to be reached.

In the advance through Central Mississippi last November and December, General McPherson commanded one wing of the army with all the ability possible to show, he having the lead in the advance and the rear returning.

In the campaign and siege terminating with the fall of Vicksburg, General McPherson has filled a conspicuous part. At the battle of Port Gibson it was under his direction that the enemy was driven, late in the afternoon, from a position they had succeeded in holding all day against an obstinate attack. His corps, the advance always under his immediate eye, were the pioneers in the advance on Port Gibson to Hankerson's Ferry.

From the north fork of the Bayon Pierre to Black river it was a constant skirmish, the whole skillfully managed. The enemy was so closely pressed as to be unable to destroy their bridge of boats after timing. From Hankerson's Ferry to Jackson, the 17th Army Corps marched roads not traveled by other troops, fighting the entire battle of Raymond alone, and the bulk of Johnston's army was fought by this corps, entirely under the management of General McPherson.

At Thompson's Hill, the 17th Corps and General McPherson were conspicuous. At [illegible] he [illegible] battle, the [illegible] fought by the divisions of Gener[illegible]erson's Corps, and Hovey's Division of the 13th Corps. In the assault of the 22d of June, on the fortifications of Vicksburg, and during the entire siege, General McPherson and his command took unfading laurels. He is one of our ablest engineers and most skilful generals.

General Hood.

It appears that General Joe Johnston has been relieved from duty in command of the Rebel army in Georgia. The reason for this has not been made public, and may be either dissatisfaction on the part of the Richmond authorities with the way he has managed, or a desire, through consideration of his feelings, to call him to some other field before the expected Federal occupation of Atlanta.

Johnston's successor is John B. Hood, who has lately been made a Lieutenant-General in the Confederate service. He is a native of Kentucky, and graduated at West Point in 1853, though without special marks of honor. On his graduation he was assigned as brevet Second Lieutenant to the 4th Infantry. In 1855 he was transferred to the 2d Cavalry, with a detachment of which he had a gallant conflict with a body of Comanche and Lipan Indians, near the head of the San Pedro river, Texas, in July, 1857. In this affair he was wounded.

The next year he was promoted to be First Lieutenant. He resigned his commission in April, 1861, and was appointed a Brigadier-General in the Southern army. For a long time he served in Lee's army, and on being promoted Major-General, was assigned to command the 3d Division of Longstreet's Corps. He is esteemed a dashing and fiery officer, but his exploits since superseding Johnston do not show that the Rebels have gained anything by this change.

Liston, the Actor.

Mr. Edward J. Wood makes public, through *Notes and Queries*, the following letter, which he found among some old papers. It is addressed to Liston, and is made up of the names of plays which were popular in the last century:—"Friend Liston. Better Late than Never. You are All the Wrong to make yourself such a Busybody about acting; but every Man in his Humor. I'll tell you what, he would if he could be a Critic, a very Peeping Tom; such things are the rage, All's Well that Ends Well.

"I scorn to play the Hypocrite, and wish we were Next-Door Neighbors, then we would leave the School for Scandal, a Quarter of an Hour before Dinner, or Wild Oats an Hour after Supper; talk of Ways and Means, the Wheel of Fortune, the Follies of the Day, Humors of an Election, and make quite a Family Party, be all in Good Humor, and never have the Blue Devils; but may you and your lady always prove the Constant Couple. Pray how is Miss in her Teens? By-and-By she will be sighing Heigho for a Husband. I hope he will not prove a Deaf Lover; but may they possess Love for Love.

"You are a Married Man, and know how to Rule a Wife, and Mrs. L. I have no doubt understands The Way to keep Him; may she prove a Grandmother, and be happy in her Son-in-Law. Now as to this letter, what do'e call it? Believe me, in this Romance of an Hour I do not mean Cross Purposes; but rather hope it will be the Agreeable Surprise. You may Wonder, but the author is the Child of Nature, whose whole life has been a Chapter of Accidents and Much Ado about Nothing, who endeavored to keep up his vivacity Abroad and at Home, has Two Springs to his Bow, and is no Liar, when he says he is yours truly."

THE CENTRAL PARK.—We have received some accounts of the forthcoming picture of Central Park, by Martel, which leads us to believe the work will be worthy of the great subject it illustrates. The view is to be a bird's-eye chromo-lithograph, which will take in the whole of our magnificent pleasure-ground in its sweep. Every detail will be elaborated with all the nicety of art. As the only representation of the chief park in America, the subject will be one of national interest, and not only for New York city, but for the whole country. We are also given to understand that our friends in England are to become subscribers for this work, of which our countrymen may well be proud. The size of the picture will be four and a half by three and a half feet, and its price six dollars. We know of no similar work which we can so entirely recommend to our readers for a parlor or library ornament. The publishers, Stiwell, Harris & Co., are well known as gentlemen of enterprise and ability, who will carry the work to completion as rapidly as possible.—*New York Chronicle.*

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Colonel Thomas' Command — Meeting with General Sully—The March Across the Plains—Description of the Country—Murder of Captain Fields—The Murderers Killed—Singular Adventures of a Little Boy, &c., &c.

INDIAN EXPEDITION, CAMP NO. 18, July 1.—The commands of General Sully and Colonel Thomas met yesterday afternoon on the outlet of Swan Lake, four or five miles from the Missouri river. It was to us of Minnesota a happy meeting, for our *dinner basket* was well nigh empty, and already there was strong talk in camp of coming down to half rations, a calamity which a soldier dreads more than battles or bullets.

However, good fortune has attended us ever since we started, and our march from Ridgely here will compare favorably with any found in the history of war. For an expedition of over sixteen hundred men to march three hundred miles through an almost unknown country, and an enemy's country at that, with nothing but grass for the animals, and do it in twenty-four days, without losing a man or beast, deserves to be set down as extraordinary. The general feeling throughout the whole command is, that we had a good time, because wood, water, and grass were found sufficient for all our wants. After coming into camp the evenings were enlivened by the stirring strains of two brass bands. Our Chaplain has regularly, about sundown, hung out his white flag in some conspicuous place as an indication that those who felt like thanking or praying to Him who ruleth all things, could have an opportunity of doing so.

Our time will not permit us, even if we desired, to give a minute description of the country through which we passed; suffice it to say, that the soil generally is good, and in ordinary seasons there must be grass and water in abundance; but for two hundred miles we saw nothing worthy the name of timber—and what's a country good for without wood, or a good substitute? Where the land is level at all, it is too much so; and where rolling, it is too hilly to make it agreeable farming.

The coteaus or high prairies lying between the Minnesota and James rivers, and between the latter and the Missouri, are very broken and stony; and if those interested in the welfare of the dear people ever attempt to build a railroad across them, they will find it a big job, and have to bring their ties a long distance.

Although we saw signs of Indians all along the route, and picked up pieces of blankets, Indian bows and arrows, war-clubs, &c, besides seeing many of their camping places, we were not fortunate enough to get our eyes on a real live, hostile Sioux; and night before last, when a number of Sully's scouts came into our camp, was the first positive information we obtained of their being in our immediate vicinity.

On arriving at our present camp we heard the unwelcome news that Captain Fields, of the 1st United States Regular Cavalry, who was sent out with Sully as topographical engineer, had been killed the day before, under the following circumstances:—He, with several scouts, had gone a short distance ahead, and were just riding up to a clump of trees to dismount and wait for the command to come up, when three Indians rose out of the grass, just across a small ravine near by, and fired at them, shooting the captain through the breast and killing him instantly. The scouts and others immediately pursued the scoundrels, and after a chase of about eight miles, killed all three, riddling them with bullets, cutting off their heads and sticking them on stakes at the very spot where they killed Captain Fields. His body is to be sent below to his friends, on the same boat, we believe, which carries out this letter. It is evident from all the information on the subject that the Indians intend to fight us, and General Sully expects to meet them somewhere on the west side of the Missouri.

We are to leave here on the 4th instant for the foot of Long Lake, which is five days' march north of where General Sibley fought the Indians last year. At this point a part of the 30th Wisconsin Infantry are to be left to build a fort and garrison it, the balance to go on, use pack-mules for transportation, and pursue the enemy to his uttermost retreat, wherever that may be. As near as we can find out, the Idaho expedition, which came across with us, are to be left to take care of themselves, and whether they will advance, or retreat down the Missouri, seems to be with them an unsettled question.

There is a little boy along with Company B of the 2d Cavalry, the adventures of whom are worth relating. He is between seven and eight years old; his name is William Henry Hines, and he came from La Crosse in the following curious manner:—Last spring the company he is with were sent to La Crosse to bring up horses. While there this boy made the acquaintance of some of the men, and when they left he secreted himself in the boat and came to Fort Snelling with them, and stayed with the company till they were ordered away, when, like any other piece of public property, he was turned over to other hands. But Willie did not like his new masters, and again hid himself in a wagon going to Fort Ridgely, and the boys were much surprised to see him turn up among them again at Fort Ridgeley, but could not have the heart to turn him away again, so they remodelled a suit of clothes for him, washed him up, and adopted him as their company boy and brought him along with the expedition. He is a remarkably good boy for one in his situation, and gives as his reasons for leaving home that his father was killed a year or two ago by Indians on his way to Fraser river. His mother married again, and now mother and step-father both get drunk and abuse him. What a warning to parents!

There is a fair stage of water in the Missouri river, and steamboats are expected to carry much of the transportation as far as opposite Long Lake.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 75. Noon, 90. 1 P. M., 89½. Wind, W.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

HOW IT OPERATES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Philadelphia Agency of the United States Sanitary Commission is located at No. 1307 Chesnut street. The Sanitary Commission, it is well known, was appointed by the President in June 1861. Its original functions were to inquire into all the causes which might affect the health, and therefore the efficiency of the army, and to advise the authorities in regard to the proper measures for the removal of such causes.

Practically, it has become, in the progress of the war, the great instrument by which the enlightened humanity and patriotism of the American people have aided the Government in the care of the soldier during the whole period of his service, and until his return to his home. Thus it looks after the recruits in the barracks, before the regiments to which they belong are ordered to the South; it follows them to Washington, and takes care of sick and exhausted stragglers; it maintains a complete and permanent field relief agency with every army corps, which supplies those countless needs of the soldier for which the Government either cannot or will not provide; it maintains a constant supervision over the camps and hospitals, assisting in perfect harmony with the medical officers of the army in improving their sanitary condition; it is present during and after every battle, its agents and inspectors traversing the field the moment any portion will be most useful.

A VETERAN'S BIRTHDAY.—This 28th day of July is the eighty-sixth birthday of Commodore Charles Stewart, who was born in the city of Philadelphia, July 28, 1778, the month after the British evacuated the city; yet he is as active and cheerful as a man of fifty. Besides, he is just as able to fulfil the physical duties of captain in the navy of his country as when he first received a commission of that rank. The position of Commodore Stewart has been, for many years, one of great distinction. His name and services are associated with many leading events in which the glory of his country and his own fame are blended. Commodore Stewart has been in the service sixty-seven years, has been in over forty engagements with the enemies of our flag, among the number being the famous bombardment of Tripoli, August 3, 1804. He captured his Britannic Majesty's two ships-of-war, the *Cyane* and *Levant*, when in command of the frigate *Constitution*, February 20, 1815.

Surely, such a veteran deserves the gratitude of his country; and it is a source to us of real joy to chronicle the eighty-sixth birthday of this great naval hero. Long may "Old Ironsides" live to enjoy his country's richest reward—the highest appreciation of all who properly estimate bravery and real worth. The fame of Commodore Stewart is the property of the Union, but more especially of Pennsylvania.

ARRESTED UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—This morning an individual giving the name of Christian Shipiner was arrested at Fifth and Buttonwood streets, having in his possession a lot of cravats and linen covers. He was unable to give a satisfactory account as to how he came into possession of the articles, and was committed by Alderman Toland to answer the charge of having stolen them.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—James Beatty, a lad about fourteen years of age, met with a painful accident a few days ago, in the neighborhood of Second and Girard avenue, by having the first and second fingers severed from his right hand by a blow from a hatchet, in the hands of Isaac Alburger, a companion, while engaged in chopping a tree that had fallen a few days before. The young sufferer was taken to his home in the neighborhood.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.

The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

Will leave as follows: VIA. FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express 3 00

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation 2 25

At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation 2 25

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, 2d Class Express 3 00

At 4 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation (Freight and Passengers) 2 25

At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passengers) 1 75

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passengers) 1 50

At 7 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express (Freight and Passengers), 1st Class Ticket 2 25

20 Class do. 1 75

At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passengers), 1st Class Ticket 2 25

20 Class do. 1 50

For Marsh Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, Belvidere, and intermediate Stations, at 5 P. M. 2 50

For Trenton, Lambertville, Flemington, Belvidere, and intermediate Stations, at 5 P. M. 1 50

For Morris Holly, Evansville, and Pemberton, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M. 1 00

For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. 1 25

For Tuckerton, Riverside, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Palmyra, Edgewater, Bridgeboro, Riverton, Pennsgrove, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. 75

For Bristol, Tullytown, Morrisville, Penndel, Langhorne, and Trenton at 6 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. 50

For Fairless, Riverside, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Palmyra, Edgewater, Bridgeboro, Riverton, Pennsgrove, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. 75

For Bristol, Tullytown, Morrisville, Penndel, Langhorne, and Trenton at 6 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. 50

For Fairless, Riverside, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Palmyra, Edgewater, Bridgeboro, Riverton, Pennsgrove, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. 75

For Bristol, Tullytown, Morrisville, Penndel, Langhorne, and Trenton at 6 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. 50

Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Tullytown, Morrisville, Penndel, Langhorne, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale, and Tacony at 5:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. 25

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

WILL leave as follows: VIA. FARE.

At 4 A. M., (night) via Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Express $7 25

At 12:15 A. M., via New Haven and Jersey City Express 3 00

At 8:30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express 3 00

At 9:30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express 3 00

At 6:30 P. M., via Kensington and Amboy, Washington and New York Express 7 00

Sunday trains leave at 4 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

For Wilcox Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7:30 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 2:30 P. M.

For Fleming on, Lambertville, and intermediate stations at 5 P. M.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7:45 and 11:45 A. M., and 5 P. M.

For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 9 A. M., 5, 9:45, and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. Line runs to Bristol.

Ticket Office for New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train run from the Depot.

Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALNUT street.

Wm. H. GATZMER, Agent.

June 26, 1864.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE

From foot of Cortlandt street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden, and 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.

From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passengers) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND

all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf, on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.

Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington Railroad, in New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route.

When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CARS OR MORE, a person will be sent in charge free of expense.

All goods remaining in the cars or depot after the hour of freight, viz., 5 P. M. from the Depot, Kensington, and 6 P. M. from Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment.

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. EAYMOND, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 1 North River, New York.

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PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after SUNDAY, June 19, 1864,

Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for

Baltimore at 4:30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 2:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Chester at 8:05, 11:45 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:00 and 11:00 P. M.

Wilmington at 4:30 (Mondays excepted), 8:05, 11:28 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:00, 10:30 and 11:00 P. M.

New Castle at 6:05 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Dover at 8:05 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Milford at 8:05 A. M.

Seaford at 9:45 A. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8:45, 9:40 A. M., (Express), 1:40, 5:25 and 10:25 P. M.

Wilmington at 1:48, 6:45, 9 A. M., 12:24, 1, 1:48, 4:00, 4:33, 7:30 at 9:10 P. M.

Salisbury at 1:00 P. M.

Milford at 3:35 P. M.

Dover at 6:10 A. M., and 4:55 P. M.

New Castle at 8:30 A. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Chester at 7:45, 9:40 A. M., 1:00, 2:50, 4:40, 5:00, 8:14, 9:40 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations, at 10:30 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1:10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 8:30 A. M., 3 and 11:05 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5:00, 9:25 A. M., 3:35 and 11:45 P. M.

Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—

Leave Wilmington for Pennsville and intermediate places at 7:45 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—Only at 4:30 A. M., 10:30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4:30 A. M., 10:30, and 11:00 P. M.

From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1:48 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Only at 10:25 P. M., from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

jy4 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL,

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lwanoh, Bohrata, Litiz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Port Carbon, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

The train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Litiz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad